The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Nomination of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War Unanimously Confirmed.

Mr. Cameron's Nomination to Russia Held Over for Consideration.

Gen. McClellan Before the Joint Committees on the War.

His Faith in an Early and Utter Overthrow of the Rebels.

A Three-hours' Statement of His Experience and Policy.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A Resolution Passed in the House to Provide for $150,000,000 Annually.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

MR. STANTON CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive session to-day, unanimously confirmed the nomination of Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties on Saturday.

The President stated to-day that Gen. MCCLELLAN knew nothing of STANTON'S appointment till it was made.

DOUBTS ABOUT MR. CAMERON.

The nomination of Mr. CAMERON as Minister to Russia was not confirmed, but laid over for further consideration.

ADJT.-GEN. THOMAS.

It is doubtless true that Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS will soon vacate his place. The reasons for this change are obvious and inexorable. There is deeper and more general hostility to him than to any other officer in the army, not excepting Gen. STONE. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS, a popular officer and most indefatigable working man, is named as the probable successor.

THE ARMY TO BE POPULARIZED.

It is the purpose of the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN to popularize the army, and challenge the nation's confidence by adopting salutary improvements in its organization.

GEN. MCCLELLAN BEFORE THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was, to-day, before the Joint Committee on the conduct of the war. For three hours, they listened to a patient and candid account of his operations in the responsible office to which he was so suddenly, and without his knowledge or procurement, summoned by the President and by the nation's voice. The difficulties of his position; the embarrassments of questions arising; the amount of labor to be done; the ferocity and strength of the rebellion he has to vanquish—were grouped together in a manner so effective, as to win a sympathy from members who had imbibed prejudices against him; and the modest and steady assurance he manifested of an early and utter overthrow of the rebels gave confidence in his capacity and generalship, that had not before existed.

Gen. BUTLER was also before the Committee to-day.

SECRETARY WELLES' DEFENCE.

Secretary WELLES sent to the Senate to-day a defence of himself in the matter of charges preferred against him.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS ACTED UPON.

The Senate acted to-day on a number of army appointments. Thirteen Lieutenants put in commission by Mr. CAMERON, and one surgeon, were rejected. Many others will follow. Divers Brigadiers in expectancy hung about the Senate Chamber all day, hoping to hear that their nominations were sent in before the new War Minister was confirmed. All were doomed to disappointment. No nominations have been made since the Cabinet change was resolved on.

Among the rejections by the Senate of military nominations were WATTS, as Lieutenant, late a gardener at the White House; GRANDEN, as Captain in the Quartermaster's Department, late correspondent of the New-York *Day-Book;* and WOOD, of Minnesota, as Brigade Commissary.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Col. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, will remain some time in his present position. He is an efficient business man, and has many friends in Washington.

BAD WEATHER FOR THE REBELS.

The snow that fell yesterday has been iced over to-day by a freezing rain, and camp life in Virginia is giving Southern Hotspurs rougher usage than their whole lives have furnished before.

A DECISION IN THE KERRIGAN CASE.

The Court in the Kerrigan case rendered their decision to-day, which will not be promulgated for several days. Since KERRIGAN'S arrest all the officers of his regiment but two have resigned. It is said the regiment will be disbanded, and the men divided among other regiments.

THE SENATE AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Post-office Committee of the Senate will not report favorably the House bill abolishing the franking privilege. They favor reforms, but not the total abolition of the privilege.

STAMPED ENVELOPES WANTED.

The Postmaster-General to-day advertises for the furnishing of stamped envelopes, letter sheets and envelopes combined, and newspaper wrappers, required by his Department for the next four years. Propositions for new devices of stamps are asked for.

THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCES.

The results of the various conferences held in Washington by representatives from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and banking institutions, among themselves and with the Secretary of the Treasury, may be summed up briefly as follows:

First—The general views of the Secretary of the Treasury are assented to.

Second—The banks will receive and pay out the United States notes freely, and sustain, in all proper ways, their credit.

Third—The Secretary will, within the next two weeks, in addition to the current daily payment of $1,500,000 in United States Notes, pay the further sum of at least $20,000,000 in 7.30 bonds to such public creditors as desire to receive them, and thus relieve the existing pressure upon the community.

Fourth—The issue of United States demand notes not to be increased beyond the $50,000,000 now authorized, but it is desired that Congress will extend the provisions of the existing loan acts, so as to enable the Secretary to issue in exchange for United States demand notes, or in payment to creditors' notes, payable in one year, bearing three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. interest, and convertible into seven and thirty hundredths' three-year bonds, or to borrow under the existing provisions to the amount of two hundred and fifty or three hundred millions of dollars.

Fifth—It is thought desirable that Congress should enact a general law relating to currency and Banking Associations, embracing the general provisions recommended by the Secretary in his report.

Sixth—It is expected that this action and legislation will render the making of United States demand notes legal tender, or their increase, beyond the fifty millions now authorized, unnecessary.

A CORRECTION.

Your dispatch of yesterday makes me say that Mr. TRUMBULL "approved" Mr. CAMERON'S nomination as Minister to Russia. I wrote "opposed." The latter is the fact.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented a memorial from the Military Board of Kentucky, in relation to certain claims connected with the Army.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to increase the clerical force of the War Department and Bureaus.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to add four clerks to the Navy Department.

This was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the Farmers' Club of Concord, Mass., stating that the country is flooded with unreliable seeds, and asking that a duty be placed on seeds.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition from PETER COOPER, of New-York, asking Congress not to authorize the issue of paper money.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution tendering a vote of thanks to Lieut. A. D. HARRELL, Midshipman STEWART and Acting Master AMOS FOSTER, for the destruction of the rebel schooner *Echo* in Quantico Inlet.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) the joint resolution to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in Kansas was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said that the New-York *Tribune*, in calling attention to this resolution, said "that it would occur to the reader that it meant something." It did mean a policy dangerous to the country, and which he believed was condemned by the President in his message. This joint resolution gives to the commander in Kansas power given to no other man. It invites every free negro and runaway slave and Indian to come and be armed. If there was a lingering hope for the Union in the heart of any man in the South the adoption of this joint resolution would extinguish all such hope. It might be said of the South that they employed negroes' but it was a curse on the Southern Confederacy, and he (SAULSBURY) neither wanted to learn morals or patriotism from it. Being in the old Federal Union, for which every aspiration of his heart goes forth, he condemned this policy as destructive of the last hope of the Union. There would not be any Union men left in the South if this policy was adopted. He moved to insert in the resolution the word "white" before the word "persons."

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said that the commander in Kansas is Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, who was as well known for his prudence as for his gallantry. This bill is to give him power in case he is cut off from communicating with the Government. It was to give him power to fill up the army in the country where he was. The resolution does not give him power to arm the slaves, or even white men. When every white soldier was a knight errant, and had for his esquire a slave from the rebels, then we would begin to see the beginning of the end. He would put the slaves to work on the fortifications, but would not put arms in their hands. The resolution provides for no other expense except subsistence.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said if the resolution was to confer a benefit on the colored people, he could not see why the Senator from Delaware should object to it. But he (HARLAN) could not see why the colored people should not be allowed to bear their share of the burdens. Neither did he agree that colored men should not be allowed to bear arms. He did not think it could be offered as a reason for not doing so that they were enemies of the country. There were four millions of men whose loyalty could not be doubted, and yet all their force and energy is marshaled against us by the rebels. He did not see why we should not employ these four millions of men for the Government.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said he had not intended by the resolution to commit the Government to the policy of arming the slaves, but if he (LANE) had command of the army, while he would not commit the Government to any policy, he would say to the slave, "I have no arms, but if you can find arms, get them, and I will use you as a soldier." [Suppressed applause in the gallery.]

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the numerous bills in reference to the confiscation of the property of rebels, &c., reported them all back with one original bill as a substitute for the whole, viz.: To confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels.

The resolution of the Judiciary Committee on the Kansas contested seat case, declaring that Mr. LANE is not entitled to his seat, was taken up.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. CLARK to strike out the word "not."

Mr. STANTON proceeded to speak at length in opposition to the amendment. He contended that Mr. LANE, by using the franking privilege, as it was admitted he had done, thereby made the choice of Senatorship in fact actually Senator, and the acceptance of any other office even before he actually took the oath, vacated the seat. He said before he (STANTON) accepted the commission from the Governor of Kansas in July last, he telegraphed to the War Department to know if Mr. LANE had been appointed Brigadier-General, and had accepted. He received the following answer:

"Gen. LANE has been appointed and has accepted.
(Signed.) S. CAMERON, Sec'y of War."

He had no expectation of seeing Mr. LANE in his seat when he left Kansas. He claimed that Gen. LANE had assumed to act as Brigadier, and was to be considered so in everything but his vacation of the seat in the Senate. Suppose the whole Senate in the situation of the member from Kansas, appointed as generals by the President, yet sitting as senators, voting themselves honor, emolument and rank. Was there nothing improper in this?

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) agreed that the Senator was in fact senator from the time he was elected, and that exercising the functions of office and receiving pay and benefit from it constituted the proper acceptance. He understood that the Senator from Kansas had acted as Brigadier during the vacancy since the last session.

Mr. LANE said that Kansas being invaded, he took his place among the defenders of the State in the usual place of command given by the people, not by the Government or State; and when the danger to the State had passed he laid down his command.

Mr. HARLAN thought the President had no authority to make such an appointment. At that time there was no such office, therefore the appointment was void, and there could be no vacation of the seat.

Mr. COWAN took substantially the same ground. If it was no office, it made no difference whether he accepted it or not. Even if it was an office, he thought it very doubtful if Mr. LANE did accept.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said he had wished that Mr. LANE had been in the field and Mr. STANTON in the Senate; and he said, with all respect, that he was opposed to the whole idea of being a member of Congress and an officer in the army. Vaulting from the Senate to the saddle might be a beautiful idea, but dismounting from the saddle to come to the Senate, booted and spurred, did not meet his approbation. He said he supposed the whole of this question was that the President proposed to appoint Mr. LANE Brigadier, and Mr. LANE proposed to accept, if the office were created by Congress. Congress did create the office on the 22d of July, but before that time Mr. LANE refused to accept, which he thought ended the case.

Mr. FESSENDEN, by consent, reported from the Finance Committee the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with an amendment.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to the resolution relative to the employment of GEORGE D. MORGAN. Referred.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in the Department of Kansas.

Mr. LAW, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of establishing a military post at or near Evansville, Indiana.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information, having in view the construction of several branch railroads, in order to have direct communication between Washington and New-York.

Mr. CORNING, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution, that in order to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government and the interest on the National loan, and have an ample sinking fund for its ultimate liquidation, a tax be imposed, which with the tariff on imports, will secure an annual sum of not less than $150,000,000.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Secesh) said that before the question was put, he wished to express the hope that all the measures relating to this subject may be reported at the earliest moment practicable, and then postponed to a fixed day ahead, so that full time may be allowed for their consideration; for, great as this civil war now is, and imminent to us as is the danger of foreign complications, they are both of them as nothing compared with the daily accumulating and most disastrous financial embarrassments which are pressing upon us on every side, not only from the present moment, but for a century it may be. The war must come to an end sooner or later, and in one way or another, and foreign complications can and will be adjusted with or without a war, which at most could not last long. But the errors or crimes of the financial contrivances and embarrassments of to-day, and their results, will endure to the third and fourth generations which shall come after us. While, then, we ought to begin this work at once, let us not hurry over it. For twenty-six years the pestilent and execrable question of Slavery, in every form, has been debated in this House for months in succession. Abolition petitions, the Wilmot Proviso, the Compromises of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the troubles in Kansas, and the Lecompton Constitution, each in turn, have consumed the time of the Senate and House for weeks together, and even now, with a public debt of already some seven hundred millions of dollars, and increasing, too, at the rate of two millions of dollars per day—with an empty Treasury, and no means of replenishing it—with nearly every source of revenue dried up, and even that last resort of the inevitable bankrupt, borrowing, cut off—with all these things staring us in the face, nevertheless the objects of the war, the conduct of it, confiscation and emancipation measures, the Ball's Bluff battle, the *Trent* affair, the franking privilege, the Coast Survey, the Government contracts, or whatever else may happen to be the particular "goose" question" of the hour—he (VALLANDIGHAM) begged pardon, but was that not known as a classic phrase?—all these measures, certainly highly important and worthy of due consideration, are debated here for days at a time; and even the best abused man in the House has no difficulty in obtaining an audience. Let us, then, he added, prepare at once for the work before us upon questions of finance. Let us debate them at length, day after day, and not wait till the last moment, and then hurry them through, as two bills of the same kind have already been, without a moment's consideration. The country will be content if they only see that we have gone at the business in earnest, and will not grudge an hour spent in legitimate debate. Let the people understand, truly and honestly, the full extent and real character of the burdens we lay upon them, and know and feel that we have faithfully and diligently done the best possible in every way to protect their interests, and the dread spectre of repudiation will never be evoked. Let us waste no time in this business, but let us also advance understanding every step of our journey, and then there will be no steps to retrace. It is unmeasurably the most momentous of any of the questions before us, and whoever fails to meet or to grapple with it boldly and to the full extent is a Disunionist, for bankruptcy is disunion, and disunion in the worst form, and will put an instant end to the war, not by honorable adjustment, fair compromise and a restoration of the Union, but by an immediate, eternal and ignominious separation. It is not now a mere question of the vigorous prosecution of the war, as the phrase goes, but absolutely of simple financial salvation. Taxation alone, heavy taxation, but upon sound principles and in the right way, will now save us. I hope I am not now giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." Of course I cannot have the ear of those who think that "no good can come out of Nazareth, but I address myself to wise men, and trust, therefore, that these measures of finance will be at once introduced, but postponed to a day certain and distant enough to allow a thorough and searching examination of them in advance, and that they will be considered and discussed as their immense magnitude and importance demand. If we are not competent to this task, and are expected to take just whatever the Secretary of the Treasury, on the one hand, or the banks upon the other, or both of them combined, may choose to submit to us, let us resign, and go home, to the end that abler and better men may be sent here to fill the places which we dishonor. But the work will be more than half done whenever we shall have boldly, manfully, and honestly taken hold of it.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) hoped that the House would at once pass the resolution. Its purpose was to notify the country of our intention to provide for the support of the Government, in order that the people may rest satisfied of this fact until we can mature measures for this purpose, and in order that they may know, while we talk here, there is a good deal of work going on in the Committee rooms. He would again appeal to the House to vote for the resolution, with a knowledge that the Committee on Ways and Means shall bring about a financial condition of things which will in the best way serve the public interest.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that the resolution proposed that the House should proceed without unnecessary delay to discharge the first duty imposed upon them, namely, to provide for the common defence and general welfare, and for the suppression of the rebellion, which strikes at the nation's life, and which is unparalleled in the history of the past whether we consider the extent of territory covered, and the resources it commands, or the great interests and immortal hopes which depend upon the issue. All good men agree that it can be suppressed only by the dread arbitrament of battle.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) inquired whether it was not as necessary to deprive the enemy of the sinews of war as it was to provide means to put down the rebellion, and whether it was the purpose of the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to confiscate the property of rebels and free their slaves?

Mr. BINGHAM would directly answer that question. The supremacy of the law, he argued, was essential to the nation's existence. The Republic cannot live unless the laws are obeyed. For the suppression of this rebellion the representatives of the people may authorize the army of the people to do whatever may be necessary for that purpose consistent with justice. They should employ whatever means may be necessary to this end. He went further when he said we have not discharged our duty in accordance with the laws already passed. He hoped all would agree to confiscate rebel property wherever found, and it was their duty to pass without delay not only a bill to confiscate the property of rebels—real, personal and mixed—but declaring the unconditional freedom of the four millions of slaves by whose toil this rebellion is maintained. Then it may be said, "The Lord hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider have been thrown into the sea." He maintained that plenary power resides in Congress to declare the unconditional emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) briefly explained the object of the resolution. It was a plain proposition, and he supposed it would not be met by a single negative vote. Whatever has been done by our armies, it was certain that the Committee on Ways and Means have not gone into Winter quarters. This subject involved a large amount of investigation. Information to a small extent only had been obtained from the Treasury Department. But the Committee would, at the earliest possible moment, report a bill bearing equally as practicable on all sections, so that the Government may realize a hundred millions of dollars by the indirect process of taxation, which, with the direct tax, and the duties from imports, will secure one hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM ineffectually sought to amend the resolution in order to secure the amount of revenue proposed only so long as it may be necessary.

The question was taken on Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S motion to postpone the resolution until Monday week, which was disagreed by Yeas 36, Nays 113.

Mr. COX said he wished to withdraw his vote for the postponement, as he would favor the resolution as he now believed. But he was unwilling to see this measure adopted after the speech of his colleague, (BINGHAM,) and without a chance for the minority to answer it.

The House then passed the resolution under the operation of the previous question, by Yeas 133, Nays 5, namely:

Messrs. Allen, Robinson, Shiel, Voorhees and Wood.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the direct tax bill, and for liberating and colonizing the slaves of rebels, which was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

On motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire whether if any, and if so, what legislation may be necessary and proper in view of present impending events, to prevent the exportation, melting or hoarding of the domestic and foreign coin of, or circulating in the United States, including, also, the exportation or hoarding of bullion.

Also, to inquire into the expediency of revising the acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold coins, and making them a legal tender, and whether any change in the laws regulating the value of domestic and foreign coins is necessary or proper, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM remarked that he did not contemplate a return to the absurd and exploded direct legislation of pains and penalties, but to wise and indirect commercial legislation on the subject.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill prohibiting the Chinese coolie-trade by Americans in American vessels, which was passed, after a speech in its favor, in which he said it could not be found, in all the history of the Slave-trade, that greater atrocities and violations of human and divine law have been committed than in the coolie-trade, which fact the official documents disclose.

Mr. COLFAX, of Ind., (Rep.,) from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill regulating the carrying of printed matter outside the mails, the object being to derive revenue therefrom. Its consideration was postponed till next Tuesday.

The House in Committee proceeded to the consideration of the Fortification bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Ky., (Union,) replied to Mr. BINGHAM'S argument that Congress, under the Constitution, has power to emancipate the slaves. He would not vote a dollar under such an interpretation. No powers could be exercised unless expressly granted or plainly deducible from that instrument. Emancipation was a foregone conclusion with Mr. BINGHAM, who had to sustain his position by argument, however fallacious. Those who charge that Kentucky wants to dictate, and has as many soldiers in the rebel ranks as in those of the Union, misread history. She has not 5,000 in the former, while in the latter 30,000. It was a vile slander on the people of the country to say they could not put down the rebellion; and hence, he presumed the necessity to employ blacks for this purpose. The rebellion can be quelled if we are not divided; but if emancipation be the declared policy, fifteen instead of eleven States will be placed in rebellion, while many from the Free States will lay down their arms, unwilling to be parties to so unjust and unconstitutional a policy. He appealed to the gentleman to stand like a wall around the Constitution, and in a fraternal spirit unite for the preservation of the country from the dangers which now surround it.

There was no further business transacted, and the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Retirement of Rebels from the River—The Passage of the Pensacola—Disappointment of the Rebels at her Escape—Wasting Ammunition, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT
MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS, Monday, Jan. 13, 1861.

It is now quite apparent that the rebel force of Gen. HOLMES, at and about Ship Point, on the Potomac, has either been largely withdrawn, or has gone into Winter quarters in localities more effectually concealed from our view. Their camps have gradually disappeared, until now not a tent can be seen, and it is only by the occasional shots from their batteries and the gleaming of their picket fires on the bank of the river at night, that we are made cognizant that any yet linger in the neighborhood. Their batteries are not always manned, but whenever a vessel is seen approaching, a boat is seen to hastily cross the Creek from the steamer *George Page*, filled with men, and after the vessel has passed their batteries, row back again.

The United States steamer *Pensacola*, yesterday, run the rebel blockade at Opossum's Nose and Ship Point, at 5 o'clock, A. M. Her large draught of water compelled her to run in close upon the Virginia shore, and within a few rods of the enemy's guns. They opened a brisk fire upon her, but without effect. She was well protected with wet hay packed densely against her bulwarks, and was accompanied by a tug upon her larboard side. Her spars and top-masts were all "sent below." She did not return the enemy's fire, but steamed steadily by, while the shot and shell flew harmlessly around and above her, some of them shooting far over into the Maryland shore.

From the rapidity of the firing at Opossum's Nose, it is apparent more guns have been added to the rebel battery upon that bluff. A new battery has been discovered within the past few days upon a densely wooded eminence in the rear of Ship Point, and at a distance of about a mile from the river, but in a very commanding position. Shells were thrown from it yesterday at a small oyster boat which ascended the river, and from the long range of the shot at least one large gun must be mounted there. The rebels have, within the past day or two, been clearing up the wood which has partially concealed their works, and now they can be much more distinctly distinguished.

They had been remarkably quiet for a week previous to the passage of the *Pensacola*, and the success which attended her running of their blockade seemed to enrage them, for at intervals during the day they attacked our little battery with hitherto unpretended relish. But no other harm was done us than ploughing up the dirt and disturbing the air at very satisfactory distances from the object of their indignation. To-day at least sixty shots have been fired at passing vessels, without the slightest effect, and they are still engaged (8 o'clock P. M.) in vigorously firing upon a laden schooner, which is passing their batteries, with a like result. It must be a very refreshing pastime.

ARGUS.

THE DEFENCES OF THE HARBOR OF NEW-YORK.

Gov. MORGAN and his Staff, though it has not been known by the public, have not lost sight of the necessity of strengthening our harbor defences. Last month—on the 22d—the State Engineer, Gen. ARTHUR, and a Board of Engineers, met in this City to take into consideration and adopt such plans as might be deemed best to insure the security and impregnability of the harbor. Of course, at present the plans cannot be made public, but to show with what earnestness the scheme has been prosecuted, it need only be stated that all the spare timber in the market has been purchased by, and is now held by the State of New-York.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.

A private letter to a gentleman of this City from one of the officers of the Lincoln Cavalry states that a few nights since a very serious, and it is feared fatal, accident befel First Major CHARLES OGLE, of that regiment. He was riding from Alexandria, where he had been on duty, on a very dark night, and his horse having stumbled threw him with great violence upon the frozen ground. He struck upon his head, producing such a severe concussion as to render him insensible, in which condition he remained for a long time, and at present he is entirely bereft of reason. He is at the hospital, under the care of Dr. ELLIOTT, of the Lincoln Cavalry, but his condition is very precarious. His death would prove a serious loss to the regiment, as he is one of the most accomplished cavalry officers in the army.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

The Advance under Gen. McClernand at Mayfield.

GEN. GRANT IN THE FIELD.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Journal:*

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Gen. GRANT and staff embarked on the steamer *Chancellor* this morning, and took the field at Fort Jefferson.

Dispatches had been received from the advance column, under Gen. MCCLERNAND, saying it is on the march, and will reach the camp at Mayfield, Ky., to-night. Camp Beauregard is so near Mayfield, that the rebels must fight or run. Gen. GRANT reviewed the troops composing the second division this forenoon, and informed them he should march thirty miles by to-morrow morning. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the troops.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Nothing from the Burnside Expedition—Some of the Troops Still at Old Point—A Snow Storm, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Old Point boat arrived here this evening about 7 o'clock. She did not leave Fortress Monroe until 7 o'clock this morning, owing to the storm.

The following has been received, dated to-day:

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Nothing has been heard from the Burnside Expedition.

Between one and two thousand troops of the Burnside expedition, including the D'Epineuil Zouaves, are still in the Roads, detained by the weather.

A severe storm, with snow, commenced last night, and a high wind has been blowing all day. The snow was three inches deep this morning.

Persons at Camp Hamilton say that very heavy firing was heard yesterday morning in the direction of Yorktown, which is supposed to have been practicing.

Dispatches have been received here directed to Brig.-Gen. HATCH and others of his staff, and it is supposed that his brigade has been ordered to this point.

The payment of the troops of this department has commenced. The Tenth New-York Regiment received their money to-day.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been encamped at Camp Hale, Manchester, N. H., for some time past, arrived in Jersey City yesterday, by the steamer *Connecticut*. On leaving camp, the men proceeded to Allyn's Point, where they embarked. The regiment numbers one thousand able-bodied men, all of whom are uniformed, equipped and armed with the Enfield rifle. The baggage-train consists of one hospital, eight horses and the officers' baggage. Col. H. S. PUTNAM, the commandant, is a regular officer of the United States army, and has seen active service on the borders. When the regiment arrived at Jersey City, and was about embarking on the cars to proceed to Washington, orders were received by Col. PUTNAM to take his regiment to New-York and go into barracks there, and await further orders. While the men were in camp they were drilled twice a day by Col. PUTNAM; consequently they have arrived at a most efficient state of drill and discipline. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel, H. S. Putnam; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. C. Abbott; Major, Daniel Smith; Adjutant, T. A. Henderson; Quartermaster, A. H. Young; Surgeon, W. W. Brown; Assistant Surgeon, H. Boynton; Chaplain, J. C. Emerson.

LINE OFFICERS.—Company A—Captain, J. F. Cotten; First Lieutenant, G. T. Mason; Second Lieutenant, U. H. Cate. Company B—Captain, C. Lawrence; First Lieutenant, D. B. Currier; Second Lieutenant, G. Davis. Company C—Captain, J. E. George; First Lieutenant, T. E. House; Second Lieutenant, S. Williams. Company D—Captain, J. M. Chase; First Lieutenant, W. K. Milton; Second Lieutenant, S. Hobert. Company E—Captain, D. S. Durgin; First Lieutenant, T. Dowe; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Baker. Company F—Captain, A. W. Rawlings; First Lieutenant, C. M. Clark; Second Lieutenant, F. R. Wentworth. Company G—Captain, H. B. Leavitt; First Lieutenant, P. C. Hann; Second Lieutenant, S. Clifford. Company H—Captain, N. M. Ames; First Lieutenant, A. K. Poller; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Worcester. Company I—Captain, J. Frechel; First Lieutenant, C. Paine; Second Lieutenant, P. B. Bryant. Company K—Captain, W. F. Brown; First Lieutenant, L. W. Fogg; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Hill.

ARRIVAL OF THREE COMPANIES FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Tuesday morning, three companies, belonging to the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Massachusetts, arrived in this City, by the steamer *Connecticut*. The companies are designated, respectively, F, G and H. Seven other companies of the Twenty-ninth are now stationed at Newport's News, and have been there and at Fortress Monroe since last May, having taken the place of the Third and Fourth Regiments of Massachusetts, whose term of service had expired.

The three companies that arrived here yesterday will be quartered on Governor's Island until they leave for Newport's News. All of the men are fully uniformed and equipped, and are armed with the Springfield rifle. Subjoined is a list of the principal officers of the regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, EBENEZER W. PRICE, of Freeborn.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph H. Barnes, of Boston.
Major, Charles Shipman, of Sandwich.
Surgeon, Orlando Brown, of Wrentham.
Assistant Surgeon, George Coggswell, of Easton.

LINE OFFICERS.

Co. A, Capt. Israel N. Wilson, of Billerica; Co. B, Capt. Samuel H. Doten, of Plymouth; Co. C, Capt. Lebbeus Leach, of East Bridgewater; Co. D, Capt. Thomas W. Clarke, of Boston; Co. E, Capt. James H. Osgood, Sr., of Boston; Co. F, Capt. William D. Chamberlain, of Lynn; Co. G, Capt. William D. Tripp, of Taunton; Co. H, Capt. Charles T. Richardson, of Pawtucket; Co. I, Capt. Henry A. Sibley, of Charlestown; Co. K, Capt. Charles Brady, of Sandwich.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST BATTERY OF CONNECTICUT.

By the steamer *Elm City*, the First Connecticut Battery arrived at Governor's Island, Tuesday, from Hartford. When the men were about to disembark, Col. LOOMIS informed the officer in command that there was no room for them in Fort Columbus. The steamer then proceeded to Twenty-third-street, where the men disembarked, and finally marched to the Park Barracks, where they are at present quartered. The battery consists of four 6-pound Parrott guns, two 12-pound howitzers, six caissons, one battery wagon, and one forge, each of which is drawn by six horses. The total number of horses attached to the battery, is 130. It takes 150 men to serve this battery, 59 of whom are mounted; the rest ride on the carriages and caissons. All the men are fine, active looking young fellows, averaging five feet eight and a half inches in height, and 26 years of age.

DEPARTURE OF COMPANY F, OF THE GERMAN HEAVY ARTILLERY.

On Tuesday afternoon, Company F, of the German Heavy Artillery, under command of Capt. THEODORE HOFFSTETTER, left its quarters at Clinton Garden, and marched to Pier No. 1, North River, where it embarked for Amboy, *en route* for Washington. This company will be quartered, on its arrival, at Fort Ellsworth.

FROM THE REBEL STATES

CONFEDERATE DIPLOMACY AND ITS RESULTS

More About the Surrender of Mason and Slidell.

THE RESIGNATION OF GENERAL PILLOW.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

HOW THE REBELS ARE TO BE TAXED.

Miscellaneous Facts and Indications.

We have received Southern papers of late date, among them a Memphis *Appeal* of Jan. 3. They furnish a variety of interesting extracts, which are appended:

CONFEDERATE DIPLOMACY

From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 3.

As the foreign relations of the United States become more complicated and entangled, our own grow every day more satisfactory and encouraging. The South commenced this war without the friendship of any one of the powerful nations of Europe, and, indeed, under a moral ban that followed the unjust imputation of an intention on the part of her leading statesmen to immediately reopen the African Slave-trade, so long interdicted by the old Federal Constitution. The United States, on the contrary, while yet in the unrealized and incipient state of governmental dismemberment, was respected, feared and favored by nearly every first-class nation on the face of the globe. The haughty pretension of the Lincoln Cabinet, that affected to look upon the Southern struggle for independence in the light of a local rebellion, was rather encouraged than otherwise, and but few foreign journals were found bold enough to question the correctness of Mr. SEWARD'S views in his letter to Minister DAYTON, pronouncing upon the utter impossibility of such a result as the dissolution of the American Union.

But with the close of a nine months' campaign, and the dawn of the new year, 1862, we find matters wonderfully revolutioned. The liberal principles and policy of the Confederate States, which it is presumed they will permanently adopt upon a declaration of peace, and the high-toned chivalry of Southern character, as developed by the metallurgy of war, *have won the good will of foreign diplomats and Powers, and fully demonstrated our capacity to maintain the political independence which we have so fearlessly asserted. But, in the meantime, the folly, fanaticism and blundering stupidity of the Washington Government, have alienated from it the friendly feelings of one-half of Europe, and it now stands, like an Israelite, with its hand lifted threateningly against the world, and the world's against it.*

Under such advantageous circumstances, the policy of our Government in the premises is perfectly plain. It should do everything not inconsistent with national interest and honor to strengthen this growing feeling of benevolence towards us, and still further entangle and complicate, if possible, the enemy's foreign relations. France, England and Spain are ready to-day to recognize us as an independent nationality, and will no doubt take favorable action in the matter within the next thirty days, after which will follow increased dissatisfaction at the inefficiency of the Federal blockade. To precipitate this result, the Confederate Congress can do much by a single act of legislation. *Let them make an immediate declaration of free trade during the war, by abolishing the tariff on importations for that length of time.* If this had been done at Montgomery, eight months ago, our foreign relations would have been far more satisfactory than they are at present, nor can we appreciate the statesmanship which has obstinately refused the adoption of this policy. Since the inauguration of the Government, we have had a stupid tariff, averaging 15 per cent., foisted upon us, which has incurred the odium of our friends in Europe *without having probably realized the pitiful sum of one hundred dollars since the passage of the act creating it.* It certainly has done much harm, as much as the Morrill tariff bill, with its 30 per cent. taxation, has done for the North. But who can point to one bit of good every accomplished by it? Has it secured the friendship of any nation, or any class? Has it brought anything into the National Treasury, and thus effected the sole design which dictated it?

These are pertinent queries, and if properly answered are so many reasons which argue for the repeal of the act, and the declaration of free trade. Remove this embargo on commerce, and a brisk foreign trade will spring up along our coast in a very few weeks, despite the efforts of the Federal fleet to interdict it. *The risk of running the blockade at present, considering the high tariff, is too great, and comparatively but few are willing to encounter the losses that are so apt to follow the experiment.* Repeal the tax on importations, and additional inducements are at once offered to trading vessels, hundreds of which will then find their way to New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, where tens do so now. Nor could a more appropriate time be chosen for this course than while the British mind is yet inflamed with indignation at the late insult offered their flag in the affair of the *Trent*. This portentious war cloud, it is true, which, in the opinion of some, promised such stupendous results awhile ago, has almost disappeared, but its hidden thunder, red with immortal wrath, yet lingers awaiting for another occasion to discharge its deadly volley on the luckless head of the offender. *The blockade is the powder and Free-trade the spark whose combined influence is to produce the explosion of the thunderbolt.*

It is earnestly to be hoped that the statesmanship of the next Congress—if not that of the present one—will be equal to this emergency, and pursue at once a policy which every consideration of national interest imperatively demands.

THE SURRENDER.

From the Memphis Appeal.

No one who has watched the recent outgivings from Washington will be at all surprised at the surrender of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON, in obedience to the requisition of Great Britain. Any Government that possessed the least degree of National honor, would certainly have paused a long time before consummating its degradation in this manner, *but as the United States now stand before the world very much in the same category with Spain or Mexico, they look more to their material interest and safety than to the preservation of an imaginary honor of which they are destitute.*

From the representations that are made by telegraph, Secretary SEWARD evidently chuckles over the diplomatic triumph which he thinks he has achieved over John Bull, putting to rest, permanently, as he hopes, an important issue of international law.

The cotton supply question, however, will evoke another spectre of war in less than sixty days, which will not down at Mr. Seward's bidding so easily as this one of his own creating. The Yankees must drink still deeper of the cup of humiliation and disgrace in order to save themselves from the natural result of their stupid and overreaching policy toward foreign Powers.

GEN. PILLOW'S RESIGNATION.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 31.

It was rumored yesterday that Gen. PILLOW had resigned. The news ran through the army here like wildfire—every tongue expressed regret and hoped it was only a camp rumor, but this morning we learned it was sadly true. When the news was confirmed, it seemed as though the usual spirits of the whole army had forsaken them, and every face you met seemed to say: "The hero of Belmont is gone! Who will replace him? We all knew his claims had been overlooked, yet hoped his sacrifices were not beyond endurance, and that he would remain to lead his gallant division to other fields of fame."

This morning about one hundred of his officers collected at the quarters of Col. WALKER and marched in a body to pay their respects to him previous to his departure, and such a scene I had never witnessed until a few hours afterward. Col. CARROLL spoke for the officers to the effect that they, as a body, had seen him on the battle-field, and had come to implore him, if he could do so without sacrificing his honor, to remain with them—that they wanted no better leader. In fine, that they knew him and could appreciate his worth.

To this Gen. PILLOW replied in a few words, and informed us of his resolution—that the step he had taken was no hasty matter, but done after mature deliberation, and that *we must part.* During this scene, there were but few dry eyes in the room, and all departed from him after an affectionate but silent grasp of the hand. Not a word was heard except a few hearty regrets, as the hearts of those present were too full to express themselves other than with a burst of tears.

This is no fiction, but stern and stubborn truth. Those generous hearts there present were kindled with the same emotion that filled the breast of their gallant chieftain. *They felt that their commander had been deeply wronged, and that those less worthy had been honored with what justly belonged to him, and that no other course was left him.*

After leaving the rooms of Gen. PILLOW we hastened to our respective quarters, and soon the six regiments composing his brigade were turned out and marched down to the cars to take a last farewell of their beloved General.

We formed in open order, that he might pass between our lines; and, as he did so, a scene transpired which the pen cannot portray. *Since* WASHINGTON'S *farewell to his army, perhaps, the like has not occurred on this continent.* As the General rode silently through our ranks with uncovered head, and with tears rolling down his manly face, that mass of determined heroes became children again. Every eye was filled with tears—not a word was spoken—all were too full to articulate. The Old Guard did not pay NAPOLEON a more heartfelt tribute of regret when he bade them adieu. After he was seated in the cars a burst of applause went up such as was never heard on the banks of the Mississippi before. Cheer after cheer was given him, and thus he left us to wend our way to quarters, solemn and dejected. To-day eyes were moistened which for a decade of years had not known what it was to weep.

We all know that Gen. PILLOW has done as much for the South as any man in it. He has labored unceasingly. Gens. BEAUREGARD, JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, MAGRUDER, and others, were under him in Mexico, also Gen. McCLELLAN, of the Federal army. The distinction they won on the field was under his command; but the old hero has been laid on the shelf, and his claims have been unnoticed. Is this right? No one has ever questioned his courage or patriotism. He was one of the first who rebelled in Tennessee against the Northern despotism, and has worked hard ever since for our glorious cause.

It would be well for me to say here that I am no personal friend of Gen. PILLOW'S, but only an humble admirer; that I know him only officially; that I never asked but two favors of him, both of which he refused; yet I want to see justice done him, and, if possible, it is the wish of his whole division to get under his command again.

AMENDED CONFEDERATE TAX BILL.

An Act supplementary to an act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes, and to provide a War Tax for their redemption.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay over to the several banks, which have made advances to the Government, in anticipation of the issue of Treasury Notes, a sufficient amount, not exceeding $10,000,000, for the principal and interest due upon the said advance, according to the engagements made with them.

SEC. 2. The time fixed by the said act for making assignments is hereby extended to the first day of January next, and the time for the completion and delivery of the lists is extended to the first day of March next, and the time for the report of the said lists to the chief collector is extended to the first day of May next; and in cases where the time thus fixed shall be found insufficient, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to make further extension, as circumstances may require.

SEC. 3. The cash on hand, or on deposit in the bank, or elsewhere, mentioned in the fourth section of said act, is hereby declared to be subject to assessment and taxation, and the money at interest, or invested by individuals in the purchase of bills, notes and other securities for money, shall be deemed to include securities for money belonging to non-residents, and such securities shall be returned, and the tax thereon paid by any agent or trustee having the same in possession or under his control. The term merchandise shall be construed to include merchandise belonging to any non-resident, and the property shall be returned, and the tax paid by any person having the same in possession as agent, attorney, or consignee. Provided, that the words "money at interest," as used in the act to which this act is an amendment, shall be so construed as to include all notes, or other evidences of debt, bearing interest, without reference to the consideration of the same. The exception allowed by the twentieth section for agricultural products shall be construed to embrace such products only when in the hands of the producers, or held for his account. But no tax shall be assessed or levied on any money at interest when the notes, bond, bill, or other security taken for its payment, shall be worthless from the insolvency and total inability to pay of the payer or obliger, or person liable to make such payment; and all securities for money payable under this act shall be assessed according to their value, and the assessor shall have the same power to ascertain the value of such securities as the law confers upon him with respect to other property.

SEC. 4. That an amount of money, not exceeding $25,000, shall be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be disbursed under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the chief State Tax Collectors, for such expenses as shall be actually incurred for salaries of clerks, office hire, stationery, and incidental charges; but the books and printing required shall be at the expense of the Department, and subject to its approval.

SEC. 5. The lien for the tax shall attach from the date of the assessment, and shall follow the same into every State in the Confederacy; and in case any person shall attempt to remove any property which may be liable to tax, beyond the jurisdiction of the State in which the tax is payable, without payment of the tax, the Collector of the district may distrain upon and sell the same, in the same manner as is printed in cases where default is made in the payment of the tax.

SEC. 6. On the report of any chief collector, that any county, town or district, or any part thereof, is occupied by the public enemy, or has been so occupied as to occasion destruction of crops or property, the Secretary of the Treasury may suspend the collection of the tax in such region until the same can be reported to Congress, and its action had thereon.

SEC. 7. In case any of the Confederate States shall undertake to pay the tax to be collected within its limits before the time at which the district collectors shall enter upon the discharge of their duties, the Secretary of the Treasury may suspend the appointment of such collectors, and may direct the chief collector to appoint assessors, and to take proper measures for the making and perfecting the returns, assessments and lists required by law; and the returns, assessments and lists so made, shall have the same legal validity, to all intents and purposes, as if made according to the provisions of the act to which this act is supplementary.

SEC. 8. That tax lists already given, varying from the provisions of this act, shall be corrected so as to conform thereto.

Approved Dec. 19, 1861.

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF MEMPHIS.

A RELIGIOUS VIEW.

In the course of some remarks, urging the Presbyterian Assembly recently in session at Augusta Ga., to make Memphis their next place of meeting, Judge SWAYNE, of the latter city, said:

"Although our city is in the infancy of its progress, we count about 35,000, (estimated by strangers at 50,000.) As to accessibility, we may be rather conceited, but we think no city in the Confederacy may be compared with ours for this. By reference to the map, it will be seen that Memphis is geographically and almost exactly the centre of the Confederacy. It is intermediate to our northern and southern boundary, our eastern and western. It is approachable for nearly a thousand miles above and below, by one of the grandest rivers in the world. It is the termini of converging roads from every point of the compass. The Memphis and Charleston Road, the great artery of the South, leading from all the Atlantic States, with its numerous connections from the right and the left; the Memphis and New-Orleans Road, and its connections; the Memphis and Kentucky Road, with its connections; and the Memphis and Little Rock Road.

Thus, you see, that no place can be more accessible to the assembly, covering, as this representative body does, the entire Confederacy. You of these old States of the seaboard, speak of any city as "the West." We know no "West" there but the country beyond. The giant strides of our country westward you have not realized. To realize this progress, to conceive that one-half the area of your Church lies west of the Mississippi, and to take in the great idea of the entire country, I invite you to the bluffs of Memphis, from which common centre you may contemplate the whole, and from whose heights you may survey the entire field of operations of the Church—religious, benevolent and educational.

It is suggested, also, that Memphis is a military camp—which involves a compliment. It is not now a military camp. *The hosts who were there, and the thousands on thousands of brave hearts from her own bosom, have passed on to the seat of war.* She is rather a *hospital*, where the forms of our women, like angels from Heaven, are ministering round the beds of the sick and wounded.

And it is also suggested that *Memphis is exposed to the enemy. Memphis is desirable to the enemy strategically and retributively for her prompt patriotism and large-heartedness; but we think they will not be able to command forces to take and hold her.* And, Mr. Moderator, probably they are not so fond of attending religious meetings as to select the time of the sitting of the Assembly to be present there; and, I may add, if they do, with your prayers and your arms and the God of right, you may have an opportunity to help welcome them, and furnish them occasion to remember the GREENS of the Revolution, and the valor of Presbyterian arms and hearts of the other days that "tried men's souls."

I will only add, to what I have said, that if it shall be the pleasure of the Assembly to sit in Memphis, they will be cordially and hospitably received by the people of Memphis.

GEN. DIX AND THE LADIES.

A lady, says the Charleston *Mercury*—one of the hundreds who have fled to Virginia from beyond the Potomac—sends to us the following narrative of facts, which may serve as an instance of the unconquerable spirit of the women of Baltimore, under the petty outrages to which they are continually subjected by the brutal Yankee soldiery:

A Mrs. W., of Baltimore, about to pay a visit of a few days to the country, to some relatives, was driving through the city in her own carriage, with her trunk strapped behind. Suddenly the vehicle was stopped by a policeman, who assured the lady she was under arrest, and would be obliged to repair immediately to the office of the Provost-Marshal.

Mrs. W., somewhat indignant at the request, refused to go, alleging as an excuse, that such a public place was unfit for a lady to frequent; she said that she would go to the Commanding General, DIX, at Fort McHenry, but if the policeman attempted to take her to the Provost-Marshal she would shoot him.

The miserable hireling, cowed from fear of an armed woman, said, very humbly, "As you please, madam; I will get into the carriage and go to the fort with you."

"You are mistaken," replied Mrs. W., this carriage is mine, and if you attempt to get into it I will immediately fire upon you."

The Lincoln policemen, again cowed, obeyed Mrs. W., who ordered him to take a seat with her coachman, in whom she now confided as her protector. Mrs. W. told him to drive to Fort McHenry.

Reaching the Bastile, she sent for Gen. DIX, who, always disconcerted when visited by ladies, was peculiarly so on this occasion—seeing a lady with baggage, as though she were a "State prisoner."

Advancing to Mrs. W., he said: "Madam, I do not know how to address you."

Mrs. W.—It is time you did, Sir, since I am arrested, I suppose, on your authority.

Gen. DIX—Madam, you look wearied; walk into my office.

Ordering some regulars to bring in the trunk and search it, he remarks to Mrs. W.: "This is a military necessity, madam. I would these things were not, but the Government must be supported. 'United we stand,' you know. Madam, have you any sons in the Confederate army?"

Mrs. W.—I have three, Sir.

Gen. DIX—Did you aid and encourage them to enlist in that service?

Mrs. W.—Gen. DIX, are you a married man?

Gen. DIX—I am, madam.

Mrs. W.—Then ask your wife what she would have done under similar circumstances.

Then was heard from one of the general's satellites—"The rebel spirit of the Baltimore women! It will never be extinguished!"

Gen. DIX—Madam, you look faint and weary, let me order you some refreshments.

Mrs. W.—What! eat here? I, a Southern woman, break bread with the *Yankees!* Never! while they are the miserable foes they have proved themselves. Every day I see more clearly the necessity of an eternal separation. And where the dividing line is fixed I want a wall built so high that a Yankee can never scale it!

The trunk-breakers having satisfied themselves that nothing objectionable to the Administration could be found, reported the same to Gen. DIX, who, consulting with the above-mentioned satellite, (brilliant aid, no doubt,) determined to have the person of Mrs. W. searched. The gallant General remarked:

"Madam, it is necessary now that your person be searched; you will not object, I hope?"

Mrs. W.—Oh, no, Sir, if the person to perform that ignoble office is a female.

Gen. DIX—Oh, yes, Madam, a lady, your equal.

Mrs. W.—Sir, you are mistaken—not a lady, nor my equal. Were she either, she would not do the degrading work you assign her.

Mrs. W. was taken to a private apartment, and the search was begun. Finding the woman delinquent, Mrs. W. threatened to report her, if she did not perform her duty more faithfully. "Pull off my shoes," she continued; look well into them; make a thorough search, and see if you can find a combination of red and white, or anything inimical to the Union savers; look well, or I will report you."

The woman finding nothing treasonable upon Mrs. W., returned with her to the gallant General, telling him she would not search another lady for five hundred dollars; that such a persevering character she had never encountered.

Gen. DIX, shocked, no doubt, at Mrs. W.'s agitated appearance, again proposed refreshments. "Madam," he said, "do have a glass of wine."

Mrs. W.—Only on the condition, Sir, that you will drink with me to the health and success of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

The wine, I believe, was not taken.

Mrs. W. then, turning to Gen. DIX, said: "Sir, I hope you are satisfied that I have nothing traitorous to your righteous cause. You thought to find the Confederate flag in my trunk, or on my person; indeed, you are not good at hide and seek. Your soldiers are too little interested in your righteous cause to serve you faithfully. They searched my house a fortnight since for the flag. Both you and they have been foiled. I sent that flag to Virginia ten days since under a load of wood; it now waves over the glorious Confederates at Manassas. Sir, it seems the Yankees' peculiar pleasure is to try to frighten women and children. They cannot gain battles, so they revenge themselves in this ignoble manner. And now, Sir, I imagine you have done."

Gen. DIX—I regret, madam, that we should have met under these unfortunate circumstances. I will detain you no longer.

Mrs. W.—Sir, I demand one thing of you before I depart. I have been arrested on suspicion. I desire now an honorable discharge.

Gen. DIX—Oh, madam, that is unnecessary; it is a mere form, and therefore useless.

Mrs. W.—I like forms, Gen. DIX, particularly when connected with official documents.

The General, seeing Mrs. W. determined, ordered the Secretary to write the discharge, and, handing it to Mrs. W., said: "Madam, I believe that is all."

Mrs. W.—No, Sir, not all yet. I wish your name added. I believe that is essential to such a document.

The General, more reluctant to sign his name than to grant the discharge, was finally brought to the point.

Mrs. W.—And now, Gen. DIX, do you know what I intend doing with this discharge? I shall send it to my sons at Manassas, and if they have any of the spirit of their mother, they will one day make you rue this encounter.

After Mrs. W. left, they say the General vowed he would not see another woman for three years, three months, and three days, calling, no doubt, to mind RICHARD CŒUR DE LION'S famous truce with SALADIN.

KENTUCKY.

AFFAIRS ON GREEN RIVER.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Union* has arrived at the conclusion that there will be no fighting in Central Kentucky very soon. In his letter, dated on the 30th, he says:

"A wager would have been taken ten days ago that before the close of the holidays a battle would have been fought and victory won in the Green River valley. The enemy, with a force of 6,000, supposed to be the advance of BUELL'S army, had crossed Green River and moved forward nineteen miles in the direction of this place. To-day there is not, between Green and Barren Rivers, any considerable number of Federals, all of whom are now north of both streams.

After advancing to Horse Cave, the Dutch commenced a series of manœuverings, and for the present postponed the to-be decisive Winter campaign by withdrawing to Munfordsville. Our forces at the same time commenced falling back toward Bowling Green, and are now near Bell's Tavern, still moving south and destroying the railroad as they retreat. Last Friday, by order of the military authorities, the tunnel near Cave City was blown up, and the railroad track for several miles destroyed. The Dutch are at the same time removing the rails from the track north of Cave City, and obstructing the different roads leading to Munfordsville with trees, etc.

Both armies are retiring, one from the other, and an early engagement is no more probable to-day than it was three months ago. The intensity to which the public mind has been worked will be relieved when it is known that any contemplated speedy attack which was to have been made upon this place has been indefinitely postponed.

CRITTENDEN and JACKSON, who four days since had evacuated their fortifications at Rumsey and Calhoun, and were moving on Hopkinsville, have again returned, and are evidently preparing to go into Winter quarters, certainly not into Hopkinsville. Whatever coming signs may portend, your readers will be spared the infliction of any speculations as to the certainties or uncertainties of an early engagement being imminent through the channel of this correspondence.

A CALL.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 2.

Gen. Johnston has called upon the Provisional Government of Kentucky for 30,000 troops, to serve one or three years. It is understood that when two or more brigades are mustered into service, they will be placed under the command of Hon. W. B. PRESTON, who is to be appointed a Major-General.

No Federals, with the exception of a few scouts, are on this side of Green River, as yet. The military authorities are expecting an attack. Late accounts from beyond Green River represent that the Federals are still receiving large reinforcements.

AFFAIRS ON THE POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

LEESBURGH, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1861.

Since last writing there have been a few skirmishes with the enemy along the border, resulting disastrously to the Federal thieves who have had the audacity to cross the river. As I have frequently written, the main business of the Yankees seems to be plunder, and they allow no occasion to pass in which to gratify this propensity; hence, a party of the "blue jackets," led by a Lieutenant, seized a boat and crossed near Lovettsville, congratulating themselves upon their intended havoc among the poultry and what-not of that disaffected neighborhood. Accompanied as they were by some few Union traitors, the boat was left in charge of a guard, and the main body made off to an adjacent farm. The squealing of pigs and a general uproar among the poultry told plainly enough that "the enemy were engaged," and perfectly oblivious of all danger. But while the guard at the boat were in high jubilation at the prospect of fine Christmas and New-Year's dinners, a party of the Twenty-first Mississippi, (GREEN'S and GIBSON'S companies,) noiselessly surrounded them, and marched them off to a thicket near by. This accomplished, the Mississippi boys laid further plans for capturing the remainder, and were chuckling at their easy conquest. Presently a stray Yankee would come down to the boat, and throw in a bundle of a half dozen chickens, and return for more; another would come with a sucking pig, with its legs tied, and do likewise. Thus these industrious thieves were working for an hour or more, but at last the whole party returned to the boat, laden with all sorts of plunder, not forgetting two very fine colts, which they intended to land on the other side of Jordan, but before they had time to congratulate each other upon this, their successful raid, and to form conjectures about their companions, the whole party were compelled to surrender! Seizing their rifles they made hostile demonstrations, and despite the promises of the Mississippian who had been deputed to negotiate the surrender, began firing wildly in all directions, and pushed toward the boat in a body. Finding it more than patience could bear, the "pickets" fired and slew six at the first volley, subsequently wounding several others. All the "fight" having oozed out of their boots, the capture was a complete one, and scientifically accomplished. As this is the first time the "Twenty-first" have been close to the enemy, the complete surprise and capture of this band of robbers argues well for their future history. The whole gang were brought to headquarters here, and among them were found some Union fanatics, who have been known to pilot LINCOLN'S heroes in their depredations on the border. Perhaps confinement in a tobacco warehouse at Richmond may prove beneficial to their nerves, and where they can chew the end of chagrin at leisure.

Frequent rencounters occur inland about Romney, between some of KELLY'S marauding bands and the gallant militia of the Shenandoah Valley, and in nearly every case somebody is hurt among the Yankee thieves. In fact, since KELLY paid this section a visit with his pilfering brigade, the hospitals at Winchester have received many of their wounded who almost daily fall into our hands; and one of the best effects of these meetings is that the militia are hourly becoming bolder, and prove a terror to the bands of robbers who infest the border in that direction. Truly the situation of the enemy across the river, and along its whole line, is unpleasant in the extreme, *and at this hour their capital and corps d'armée are more ignominiously blockaded than any part of the Southern coast, for although they have but one line of railroad to supply their many wants, the Georgetown Canal has done them fine service in transporting heavy supplies weekly; but this, their last grand resource, has failed them, for a party of Jackson's "Stone-wall brigade" has destroyed the "dams," and the bed of the canal, where most needed, is hard and dry, nor can it be repaired until Spring or Summer.* Thus driven to extremes, they look upon the Valleys of Loudoun and the Shenandoah as an earthly paradise, and would give their finger ends to Winter in this veritable land of milk and honey. Their many straits will lead them into extreme, if not dangerous, measures, and I should not be surprised to see all our Winter quarters hurridly broken up.

A NATIONAL VESSEL SUNK.

From the Fredericksburgh Recorder, Dec. 24.

The only item of striking moment from this line that we can gather is the fact that on Sunday evening, about dark, Capt. COOK'S battery, than which there is none more efficient in the Southern service, opened, near Mathias Point, on an upward-bound three-masted vessel, (merchantman,) and in some five or six successive shots succeeded in sinking her. Our informant was not able to say whether the crew were saved, but it is certain as to the sinking of the vessel.

Shortly after this occurrence the *Freeborn* came steaming down, and opened upon the battery, but after some fifteen or twenty well-directed shots from COOK'S Battery she was induced to retreat in good order to the Maryland shore.

We learn in a conversation with soldiers on furlough from Evansport, that on Sunday a large steamer attempted to pass up, but that she was fired upon by our rifle guns and forced to put back down the stream.

On Sunday morning a small sail vessel managed to pass down, though she was fired at some twenty or more times.

Yesterday everything was quiet, as far as we could hear, at Evansport, and also at Aquia Creek.

EAST TENNESSEE.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

The Knoxville *Register*, of the 1st inst., expresses the opinion that BROWNLOW'S release was a great blunder, and gives the following reasons:

"In brief, BROWNLOW has preached at every church and school-house, made stump speeches at every cross-road, and knows every man, woman and child, and their fathers and grandfathers before them, in East Tennessee. As a Methodist circuit preacher, a political stump speaker, a temperance orator, and the editor of a newspaper, he has been equally successful in our division of the State.

Let him but once reach the confines of Kentucky, with his knowledge of the geography and the population of East Tennessee, and our section will soon feel the effect of his hard blows. From among his own old partisan and religious sectarian parasites, he will find men who will obey him with the fanatical alacrity of those who followed Peter the Hermit in the first Crusade. We repeat again, let us not underrate BROWNLOW."

FORCES FURNISHED THE REBELS.

The Knoxville *Register* learns from official sources that East Tennessee has already sent into the Confederate service seventy companies of infantry, already organized into regiments, and has several more companies in process of formation; and twenty-six companies of cavalry, and two companies of artillery; in all ninety-eight companies. The *Register* says in allusion to this: "We are inclined to the opinion that neither Middle or West Tennessee has done as well, according to population, with all their boasts and vauntings." We cannot conceive how our cotemporary could possibly have fallen into such blundering conjecture. East Tennessee has a voting population of 50,000 souls, we believe, and sends ninety-eight companies. Shelby County, with but 7,000 voters, has sent fifty companies to the war, and will soon have ten more organized for home service. *East Tennessee must do a little better before reposing on her oars.*

The Knoxville *Register* of the 1st inst. says that the schedule on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, which existed previous to the bridge burning, went into operation on day before yesterday.

"PICAYUNE BUTLER" AT SHIP ISLAND.

The Mobile *Register and Advertiser*, of the 1st inst., says:

"A large fleet of the enemy is reported arrived at Ship Island. New-Orleans and Mobile are interested in this advent. The redoubtable Gen. Picayune BUTLER heads it. *If he lands on the Sound coast, and attempts to march upon either city, there will be 'somebody hurt.' Besides the troops under the command of Major-Gens.* BACON *and* LOVELL, *the attempt of a Federal army to penetrate the interior from the seaboard will call a new fighting element into the field.*"

The same paper thinks this will be the time for the hunting-rifles and shot-guns to appear in the hands of their owners, and adds:

"There is not a planter in the country who has not from one to five guns. No overseer is without one, and scarcely a man or a boy. Three gentlemen casually met in our streets the other day, and conversation turned upon the subject. On comparing notes, the three found that they had sixteen serviceable weapons between them. If Picayune BUTLER, with his ugly phiz, is in earnest, our rifle and shot-gun citizens may soon find use for their weapons. We advise them to be brushing them up and laying in a stock of powder and lead. If they would be ready to use them with effect, it would be wise to organize themselves into bodies. *Butler must never be allowed to reach Mobile while a gun or pike can find a man to handle them in driving him back.*"

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 30.

The steamer *Planter*, while making a reconnoissance on Sunday afternoon in the vicinity of Stono, ran out and exchanged a few shots with the Lincoln gunboat blockading the harbor. This accounts for the heavy firing heard in that direction yesterday afternoon. The missiles from the Lincoln cruiser fell short, while it is thought the *Planter's* shots took effect, as the blockader moved off in a hurry. The *Planter* having successfully accomplished her object, returned to the city.

We also learn that the enemy, on Sunday morning, came up at 10 o'clock to White Point in two gunboats, fired about seven shells at Gen. EVANS' pickets, and then retired. No damage was done as far as could be ascertained. Our men picked up a number of the specimens sent by the enemy, when it was found that they had used 11-inch bombs and shells thrown from a Parrot gun.

It was rumored that the enemy had also visited the place of Mr. J. D. LAROCHE and burnt his kitchen. This, however, needs confirmation.

PRICE.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, noticing that Gen. PRICE is set down by some of the papers as a West Pointer, says he owes his success to practical good sense and hard fighting. He never attended a military school in his life—is a *natural soldier*, possessing the unbounded confidence of every Missourian. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, Gen. PRICE raised a regiment of Missourians, and for gallant conduct in several battles on the plains of Mexico, was brevetted to Brigadier General. Since and before that, and until the breaking out of the present revolution, he has spent his time on his farm in Chariton County, being one of the wealthiest and most successful planters in North Missouri.

TEXAS.

A bill to create a hospital fund of $200,000 for the Texan troops in the field is now pending before the Legislature of that State. It authorizes the Governor to appoint agents to visit the different camps, and distribute the fund as necessity may require. By another bill the Governor is also authorized to send agents abroad to purchase arms and ammunition for the defence of the State, and to raise a regiment of mounted men for frontier operations. A resolution was also introduced, from the Military Committee, which provides that the Adjutant-General distribute one rifle, musket, or revolver to each member of the Legislature, at the cost of the same to the State, to be deducted from the per diem of the member drawing the arm.

A new militia law has been passed by the Texas Legislature, in which the word "militia" has been entirely ignored, and the term "State troops" adopted, placing the entire forces of the State on a war footing. This law is said to have been drawn with great care.

SUICIDE OF GEN. COCKE.

From the Petersburgh Express, Dec. 28.

It pains us much to have to record a sad event which occurred yesterday. Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COCKE, of the army of the Potomac, committed suicide at his residence near Richmond, by shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol. The ball penetrated upward, and went through the top of his skull, producing instant death. Gen. COCKE'S family were not in the house at the time, they having gone to a friend's in the neighborhood, to spend the day.

This distressing event will cast a gloom over the whole State, for the unfortunate gentleman was known far and wide, and as universally esteemed. He was a man of most estimable character, and possessed of great wealth, which he dispensed with a liberal hand. It is impossible to assign any cause for this rash act.

FROM PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA, (*via* NEW-ORLEANS), Jan. 2.

An engagement was commenced yesterday at 2½ o'clock P. M., by the enemy firing on a small steamer lying at the Navy-yard wharf. The firing soon became general, though slow and deliberate on both sides. The last gun was fired from our side at daylight. The shells from our guns were thrown with great accuracy. The steamer escaped without injury. No casualties are reported, and the only damage which occurred was the burning of two wooden buildings in Warrington by the enemy's hot shell. One Federal vessel on the outside was not engaged. All was quiet at 12 M., with no prospect of a renewal of hostilities.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans Banks held notes of the Confederate Treasury, on the 31st ult., as follows: Citizens', $1,572,410; Canal, $744,383; Louisiana State, $2,584,621; Mechanics' and Traders', $380,092; Bank of New-Orleans, $626,463; Southern, $471,837; Union, $986,885; Merchants', $141,125; Crescent City, $138,860; Bank of America, $384,930. Total, $9,258,523.

The Directors of the Bank of New-Orleans have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital, payable to the stockholders on or after the 10th inst.

The New-Orleans *Delta* states that, in consequence of the prospective difficulties between the National Government and England, the premium on gold fell from 35 and 40 per cent. to 15 and 20 per cent., while that on silver went down to 12@14 per cent. from 25@30 per cent.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, of Dec. 31, states that, on the preceding day, a vessel came near Proctorville, and a boat was sent from it to drive stakes and take soundings to mark the channel. It thinks the movement a *ruse*. A day or two previously, Capt. CAPERS, at Fort Macomb, threw some shells at a steamer and two schooners which came within a mile and a half of the Fort. He thought he hit one of them.

FOREIGN MAIL.

The following advertisement appears in the Southern papers:

FOREIGN MAIL.—The third special messenger carrying the Southwest Express Company's mail, for all parts of the world, will leave New-Orleans on Jan. 1. Letters can be handed in at this office until Dec. 26.

J. J. McKEEVER, President.

FLORIDA.

The Florida Legislature has passed an Act forbidding the exportation from that State of any beef cattle, dried or pickled beef, hogs, pork or bacon, corn or corn meal, or salt, or provisions of any kind, whether salt or fresh. The Act also forbids any person or corporation from buying these articles for purposes of speculation, and provides that all provisions of life shall be sold at a price not to exceed over 33 per cent. over cost and charges.

NAVAL.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 30.

The C. S. war steamer *Jamestown* sailed from this port a few days ago, and is probably now in a convenient position to aid her consort, the *Patrick Henry*, in any event that may transpire. The gunboat *Teazer*, now at our wharves, will soon be ready for active operations.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There was such a rush at the Bank of Tennessee on Jan. 2, the day fixed for the delivery of change notes, that the bank counter was broken down, and when the last five cent bill was paid out several hundred people were unsatisfied. The *Appeal* thinks that half a million notes will be needed to satisfy the wants of the people of Memphis.

The *Appeal* calls the attention of the Police to a bar-keeper who paid out three change notes and afterwards refused to redeem them.

A convention of cotton planters is to be held in Memphis, on Jan. 19.

Gold was 30 premium in Memphis on Jan. 2, and silver 25.

The Richmond *Dispatch* states that another superior field-battery, including one rifled piece of novel construction, and some fine 12-pounders, have just been sent to Yorktown, to strengthen the defences of the peninsula.

The State Convention of the State of South Carolina, met on the 26th ult., in pursuance of the call issued by the President of the body. We have the proceedings of the two first days, but nothing of interest occurred.

Col. RUSSELL'S regiment of Mississippi volunteers, attached to the brigade of Gen. FLOYD, arrived at Nashville, on Tuesday last, on their way to Bowling-Green.

During a temporary absence from Richmond of Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, Hon. WILLIAM M. BROWNE has been commissioned as Acting Secretary of State.

The Memphis *Appeal* keeps the notice standing at the head of its editorial columns:

"Our circulation has become so large, and paper so difficult to obtain, that we are forced temporarily to issue an extra news edition of the *Appeal* to fill increased demands. This is a half sheet, and contains *all the reading matter* in our regular daily issue, including *new* advertisements."

A report, says the *Appeal*, has obtained circulation to some extent that Brig.-Gen. CHEATHAM had resigned his position in the Confederate service. We are glad to be able to contradict the rumor authoritatively, and to say that no such action has been contemplated by that gallant officer.

The Galveston *News* of the 26th states that a vessel laden with 20,000 stand of arms, owned by Mr. HEABRISKIE, of New-Orleans, had been captured by one of the blockading fleet.

Judge HEMPHILL, of Texas, died at Richmond on the 6th inst.

The troops at Columbus have gone into Winter quarters.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 7th, says: "Among the arrivals at the Gayoso House, yesterday, were the following gentlemen: Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, Mo. S. G.; Col. White, Mo. S. G.; Col. Thomas H. Price, Mo. S. G.; Col. J. C. Tappan, C. S. A.; Major William Harris, Mo. S. G.: Col. Richard Smoot, Mo. S. G."

GOV. CLAIB. JACKSON was in New-Orleans on the 5th inst.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 6th says: "WM. H. HURLBURT, of Chicago, who has been confined since June, at Richmond, on suspicion of being a spy, has been released by GOV. LETCHER.

Col. FRANK LUBBECK, of Texas, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of that State, died at Nashville on the 9th inst. He was in command of the Texas Rangers.

THE CAREER OF THE SUMTER.

STORY OF A PRISONER TAKEN BY THE PIRATES.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 13.

We have received the following account of the seizure of the brig *Joseph Park*, of Boston, by the privateer *Sumter*, and the subsequent escape of the latter vessel from the United States steamer *Iroquois* off the Island of Martinique, from the second mate of the *Joseph Park*, who was a prisoner on board the *Sumter* for upward of eight weeks.

The *Joseph Park*, Capt. KNIGHTS, sailed from this port July 30, in ballast, for Pernambuco, and at 6.30 A. M. of September 25 saw a steamer steering north. Finding the steamer was bearing down on them, the Captain of the *Park* ordered the second mate to go below and get the American flag, which he did, and this was run up. The steamer still made for the brig, and when within hailing distance also ran up the American flag at the gaff. An order was then given from the steamer to the Captain of the brig to haul in his studding sails and heave to, which was at once done. A boat was then lowered from the steamer, which had come under the stern of the brig, and a Lieutenant, with six men, came on board the brig and asked the Captain for his papers, at the same time telling him that he and his crew were prisoners of war to the Confederate steamer *Sumter*. Capt. KNIGHTS at once produced his papers and went on board the *Sumter*, as did all the crew, each being told to take his clothes, &c., with him. On the crew getting on board the *Sumter* they were taken to the quarter-deck and their chests examined, when they were sent below, each having his sheath knife and matches taken from him.

A prize crew was put on board the brig, and she was kept three days as a tender to the *Sumter*, when her water, provisions, instruments and new sails were taken on board the steamer, and six shells and three round shots were fired at her at a distance of about five hundred yards, but without hitting her. At sunset the same day a boat's crew went aboard the brig, and putting her before the wind, they set her on fire.

While on board the *Sumter* the prisoners were treated well, having no irons on them, except when the crew were beat to quarters; they had the same allowance of food as the crew, and were allowed to be on deck from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.: and by getting permission of the officer of the guard they could be on deck even later. After cruising for some days, the *Sumter* fell in with the schooner *Daniel Trowbridge*, of New-Haven, with a cargo of beef, pork and poultry, which she made a prize of, and after taking what provisions she wanted from her burned her—the crew being held as prisoners.

After our informant had been a prisoner eight weeks, the *Sumter* arrived at Port Royal, Martinique, where she took in water, and a boat was dispatched to Martinique, about fifty miles, to obtain permission of the Government to allow her to coal there. On their arrival, Capt. KNIGHTS sent for the American Consul, being told by the Captain of the *Sumter* that he would set his prisoners at liberty, and in the afternoon of the same day the men went ashore, and the *Sumter* directly commenced coaling. The American Consul at once sent information of the arrival of the *Sumter* to St. Thomas, and in a few days afterward the *Iroquois* arrived off the port, just as the *Sumter* was taking her last coal on board.

On arriving at Martinique the *Iroquois* came close in, and kept so for two or three days, when she was ordered off by the Governor, and had to keep out nine miles. The *Sumter* remained in port, in consequence of this, ten or twelve days after she had finished coaling; and during this time two American Captains, with Mr. WILLIAM WING, the first mate of the *Joseph Park*, went on board the *Iroquois*, where agreement was made concerning signals to be shown from the American vessels in port in case the *Sumter* should sail, designed to indicate the course she took.

On the 23d of December the *Sumter* sailed in the evening; and, just after she had left, the signal that she had taken a southerly direction was made from one of the American ships in port, but soon afterward she went under the stern of a French man-of-war and changed her course to the northward, thus giving the *Iroquois* the slip.

During the time the *Sumter* was waiting to get out, our informant says that Mr. ARMSTRONG, an officer on board the *Sumter*, took several boat-loads of clothing from the French men-of-war, and this was freely told by the crew of the *Sumter* in Martinique; and it was also a matter of remark among them that the signals agreed upon to be made to the *Iroquois* were known to the officers of the *Sumter*, although only the two American captains and Mr. WING were present when they were arranged. This fact, as also that one of the party (whom our informant named) appeared suddenly to have gold in abundance, seems to lead to the supposition that there was treason at the bottom of the affair, especially as the party alluded to was in the company of the officers of the *Sumter* every day while they were in port.

The party who communicates the above information strongly expresses the opinion that the captain of the *Iroquois* was not to blame for the escape of the *Sumter*.

Among the crew of the privateer are several men hailing from Boston, but our informant only knew two of them, one named JOHN COTTER, and the other Dr. RALPH H. DARBY, who is acting as assistant-surgeon. The cook is a man from Hyannis, who was liberated from prison in New-Orleans on condition that he would serve on board; and there is another Hyannis man among the crew, which numbers about 100 men all told.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN WHO SIGNALED THE IROQUOIS.

The Newport *Daily News*, of Saturday, 11th inst., furnishes the following important statement, made by Capt. STEELE, of the schooner *Windward*, the party who sent up the signal lights from his vessel in order to warn the *Iroquois* that the *Sumter* had left the port of St. Pierre. Capt. STEELE'S vessel was on the voyage from Turk's Island, bound eastward with a cargo of salt, and made Newport for a harbor:

"The Captain says he arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 17th day of November, on his voyage out from Bangor. That the pirate *Sumter* was then in port at St. Pierre, and also the United States steamer *Iroquois* was lying there off shore about three miles. The Captain further states that he was furnished with signal lights from the *Iroquois*, to signalize her whenever the *Sumter* left port. On the evening of the 23d of November, at 8 o'clock, the *Sumter* cut her stern moorings, slipped her chains and started for sea. After she had passed outside of the buoys, he let off his signal lights, as agreed upon—that is, two lights if she went South, at intervals of thirty seconds, and one light if she went North. The *Sumter* being well out, and taking a Southern direction, Capt. STEELE, let go two lights at the stated interval, waiting, before he did so, to allow the *Sumter* to go far enough South from the town to prevent injury from the guns of what he supposed to be the contending vessels. The *Iroquois* on seeing the signals immediately started in the direction of the *Sumter*, both vessels being in sight of the Captain and his crew, and soon approached her within half a mile, when the *Sumter* immediately put about and stood North, the *Iroquois* still standing South. When the *Sumter* arrived in front of the harbor on her course back, she stopped directly opposite and near a French war steamer, which was moored to one of the buoys, for about the space of three minutes. She then kept on her course North and East, passing East, between the islands of Martinique and Dominique.

In forty minutes afterward, the *Iroquois* passed the town, on her return course, and proceeded north, in the direction of St. Thomas, where she put in on the 2d day of December, as the captain learned when he touched at St. Thomas a few days afterward.

After the captain had signalized the *Iroquois*, the officers from the French war steamer came alongside his vessel, about 9 o'clock, and demanded in an imperious tone the name of his vessel, which he immediately gave to them.

There is no doubt, the Captain thinks, that the *Iroquois* must have seen the *Sumter*, and connived at her escape; nor can there be any doubt but that the officers of the French steamer sympathized in the movement, and by inquiring the name of Capt. STEELE'S vessel, intended, if opportunity occurred, to inform the *Sumter*, so that when Capt. STEELE put to sea, summary vengeance might be wreaked upon him.

The French steamer supplied the *Sumter* with clothing, shot and shell, as was reported in Martinique, and the statement Capt. STEELE deems true, beyond a doubt.

Capt. STEELE displayed in this affair great fidelity and courage, and his story is told with an impress of truth which at once gains the confidence of all who listen to him."

It appears by a recent telegraph dispatch that the *Iroquois* has the *Sumter* again in sight in the port of St. Pierre, Martinique, and that the ships lie only a mile asunder.

CITY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the City Inspector, for last year, was laid before the Common Council on Monday. Much irrelevant matter is introduced, and much of the ground which has been gone over in previous years is traversed once more. We publish all that is of value:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, Jan. 6, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: From the returns received at this Department, it will be seen that, during the year 1861, there were 3,003 marriages, 10,015 births, and 22,117 deaths. As compared with the preceding year, the records show a decrease of 593 deaths. According to these returns there were 12,102 deaths over births, which disclosure would tend to show that so far as these causes are concerned, the population of the City was gradually diminishing, instead of being, as is the well-known fact, largely on the increase. This apparent contradiction is readily explained by the fact that the returns of marriages and births are not to be relied on, the law being of insufficient force to compel doctors, midwives and ministers to make accurate returns to this Department. Nor can this defect be remedied, unless by legislative interposition, and by the passage of new laws with suitable penalties for non-compliance, which shall compel an obedience heretofore reluctantly yielded, and frequently refused.

The system adopted in this department of making a permit from the Bureau of Records and Statistics necessary before a dead body can be interred, enables me to give with the utmost accuracy the number of deaths which have occurred in this City during the past year. But this accuracy, easily attained as regards the death record, cannot possibly be reached as regards the record of births and marriages, in consequence of the defects in the present statute to which I have adverted. Thus one of the principal objects for which the Bureau of Records and Statistics was instituted is defeated, and the usefulness of that branch of the department seriously impaired.

THE HACKLEY CONTRACT.

Under this contract the cleaning of the streets, wharves and piers, and the removal of the ashes and garbage from the City, have been proceeded with since the 1st of March last—a period of ten months. For the first three months the work contracted to be performed was not done to the satisfaction of this department, and in consequence of such non-performance the payment of the sum claimed for May last, amounting to $23,250, was refused. Mr. HACKLEY complains that injustice has been done him in withholding this payment, and he has produced affidavits to show that his receipts, including the month of May, fell several thousand dollars below the actual cost of the work. Under less stringent circumstances, the plea of Mr. HACKLEY might have commanded favorable attention, but, under the existing state of facts, all discretionary power over the matter is denied the undersigned by the strict letter of the contract. That instrument leaves with the City Inspector no discretion in the premises whatever, and its requirements and conditions, on this point at least, are strict and positive.

By the terms of the contract Mr. HACKLEY is to receive payment semi-monthly. To ascertain the amount of the work during the first week of the half month, the City Inspector has to await the returns of the Street Inspectors for that week, which are made up on the Monday of the second week. It is then discovered that Mr. HACKLEY is behind his work two days, which discovery calls from the City Inspector a notice to the contractor to have the streets thus neglected swept within the next forty-eight hours. This request is complied with, and the City during the second week being thoroughly swept, Mr. HACKLEY demands his pay, which, under the contract, neither the City Inspector nor the Comptroller has the right to refuse. But, as will be seen, Mr. HACKLEY makes two days by the operation—four days in each month, forty-eight days, or two working months in the year—which is a gain to him of $42,770 40. Mr. HACKLEY says that he does not intentionally mean to take advantage of this flaw in the contract, but however that may be, so far as intentions are concerned, the plan, as stated, with some few exceptions, has been pursued by Mr. HACKLEY from the date of his contract, in February last, down to the present moment.

It may be interesting to know how this affair results at the end of the year, and who is gainer by the operation. Mr. HACKLEY'S annual pay is $279,000. Two days a month for the non-performance of the work in consequence of bad weather, amounts to twenty-four days, or one working month in the course of a year, being a gain of $21,385 20. Four days a month, from the imperfect wording of the contract, amounts to forty-eight days, or two working months, another gain of $42,770 40. He receives, therefore, $279,000 for only 241 days of street-cleaning in the course of the year, which, for the five years, the term of his contract, is a clear gain of $320,778. These 241 days do not include the time lost in Winter, when there is but little street-sweeping on account of snow and frost, amounting to many weeks.

CONDITION OF STREETS AND PAVEMENTS.

For months trade is frequently impeded in many of our prominent streets by the wanton neglect of contractors to remove the sand and rubbish after the work of sewering or paving has been completed, and long avenues, which are undergoing the process of sewering or paving, cannot, under the present rule, be touched by the broom or hoe of the contractor until the whole work is completed. Why such portions of the streets or avenues, which have been repaired or sewered, cannot be cleaned after the sand with which the stones have been covered has remained for the time allowed by ordinance, is a question to which I am not aware that a satisfactory answer can be given.

The ordinance should provide that, after the expiration of ten days—the limit allowed for the sand to remain—the same should be forthwith removed, together with all the material which may have been collected while the work was in operation. The business community would in this way be accommodated, and the cleanliness of the streets, and the consequent health of the City, would be promoted.

The general bad condition of the pavements in many of the principal streets and alleys in the lower part of the City has been made a subject of just complaint. In many of these thoroughfares, the broken and sunken condition of the pavements is such as to render it unsafe for carts or vehicles to enter them. In less than twelve hours, particularly in the Summer season, after the sweeper has done his part towards the cleaning of the streets, the body of putrid water and other offensive matter which by that time find their way into these gulleys, emit a stench as nauseous as it is prejudicial to health. I wish to call particular attention to the condition of the streets in the neighborhood of Washington, Fulton and other markets, as being in a state of disorder from the above causes, discreditable to the City and of serious injury to those who transact business in those localities.

I have endeavored to convince the Common Coucil of the necessity for the passage of an ordinance compelling the owners of tenement-houses to provide suitable garbage-boxes for such premises. In most of the streets where tenement-houses are found, no attention whatever is paid to the deposits of ashes anywhere except in the streets, and the continuance of this abuse is to be expected, from the fact that delinquents, when arrested, are discharged by the Justices, in too many instances, with merely a reprimand. An ordinance, affixing a penalty of even twenty-five cents, and compelling the payment of that fine in every case of delinquency, would, in my opinion, at once put an end to the continuance of this evil.

I would also recommend the passage of an ordinance, punishing with severity the wanton destruction of the ash-boxes by evil-disposed persons. At a recent election in this City whole streets were stripped of these accommodations, the contents cast into the gutters and streets, and the boxes broken up to furnish fuel for political bonfires.

It would be tedious to recapitulate the details of my last report, and I am compelled to content myself with little more than an enunciation of the subjects—the condition of the public markets, of tenement buildings, the sale of swill milk, slaughter-houses, livery-stables, fat-boiling establishments, stable-manure heaps, dumping grounds, the condition and needed reforms in our system of registration, sewerage and drainage, our wharves and piers, the danger of unsafe buildings and railroads, and the necessity of legislation in relation to all these subjects, which remain, as they were then reported to be, not only worthy of your attention, but imperatively demanding your action.

CAUSES OF DISEASE.

Among the causes which have induced the increased mortality of the present over that of former years, may be cited the density of our population, the crowded condition of our buildings, and the want of proper arrangements to secure ventilation. The numerous manufacturing establishments which not only surround the City, but which are found in its most compact quarters, with their crowds of workmen, not only add to the impurities of the atmosphere which creates disease, but these evils, perhaps to some extent inevitable, are aggravated by the condition of other circumstances injurious to health. I refer to the underground apartments, the hot-beds of febrile disease, where it exists in its normal condition, ready for all subjects that are placed within its reach. Nothing can be more idle than to expect that those who dwell in these vaults of sickness can remain in the enjoyment of health. The medical faculty with one accord join in this opinion, and the question is forced upon us whether it shall be permitted to landlords to let such tenements to lodgers.

In the upper part of the City, where the population is rapidly increasing, the fatal effects arising from the miasma of sunken and unfilled lots, from the pools of stagnant water with which many of them are filled, are to be seen in the records of our annual mortality. In these instances, it is not necessary to theorise upon the causes of disease. The facts present themselves in such precise array, that if a map were made, drawn solely from the bills of mortality in certain districts, it would be found to agree with the actual condition of the localities where disease exists in the most fatal form. Cause and effect are here presented so clearly that all further argument is at once set at rest.

TENEMENT HOUSES.

An estimate has been made, which places us in possession of the information that the mortality of those occupying these abodes, including infants and children, is as one to twenty. There seems to be no doubt of the correctness of this estimate, or, if there be any error, it is that the proportion of deaths is larger than herein described.

The causes of this rate of mortality are at once presented on an examination of these buildings, which, at the outset, give the impression of the inadequacy of their accommodations for the purposes for which they are presumed to be constructed.

It is frequently the case that these buildings cover whole blocks, and such are the imperfections for the admission of light and ventilation, that in some places the sun is almost entirely excluded, and the air finds admission only from the doorway or the narrow passages leading to the rooms.

The exorbitant per centage which these places bring upon the investment of capital is so inviting to property-owners that their increase ceases to be a matter of surprise.

If the continuation of these buildings as at present constructed and managed be an evil—as I conceive it to be—there is a way for its abatement. In Paris buildings of this description are under the especial supervision of the authorities, and while the rights of the landlord are protected, equally are the comforts of the tenants attended to.

The passage of a law placing this kind of property under the surveillance of the authorities would, in my opinion, correct many of the evils and inconveniences connected with it.

As a preliminary measure of reform, no tenement of this description should be allowed to be occupied, unless by a special license from the City, granted only after a careful examination of the premises.

If found defective in any of the arrangements that concern the public health, the owner should be compelled to make the necessary alterations.

In case of non-compliance with orders to that effect, the house should be regarded in the same light as any other nursery of sickness, and be forthwith placed in quarantine, not to be opened to applicants unless with the especial permission of the authorities.

CONCERNING PHILADELPHIA.

It would seem idle to comment on the pretensions of the superior health made by some of our little rustic towns or cities, so called, of a population less than the yearly number of immigrants that make this city their home.

These ambitious communities derive great consolation in displaying their records of deaths, as showing the superiority of health of vicinages not over half as large in population as some of our Wards, compared with that of the largest immigrant receptacle in the civilized world; and from this comparison, with equal display of reason, they are induced to characterize our sanitary system as imperfect. Such comparisons may arouse the fears of the ignorant, but they are properly appreciated by the well-informed. If the subject were not too grave for ridicule, it would be quite as fair to institute comparisons between the health of these half-country towns and the sparsely settled rural districts, in which the superiority of the health of the latter might be easily proved, a fact which no one is disposed to dispute. But if the sanitary condition of a rural district is superior to that of a little town, it is surely no proof that the sanitary regulations of the latter are defective, any more than it is a proof that the health of a rural district is owing to the applications of the rules of sanitary science. Such comparisons are too absurd to be gravely urged.

The effect of our enormous immigration upon the sanitary condition of our City, is the problem which intelligent men are seeking to solve, and we cannot escape from the conclusion that no sanitary system can be framed calculated to improve the present condition of things, that does not provide for the destitute emigrant upon his arrival.

Is it not the dictate of prudence that some precautionary measure should be adopted in relation to the fifteen or twenty thousand yearly arriving at this port, and remaining in this City in a condition calculated to endanger the general health, mingling as they must with our population as they come from the ship reeking with the odors of the confined hold, their persons and clothes contaminated by its impure atmosphere?

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

In reference to the different condition of health in different localities, I would state that the proportion of deaths in the upper part of the City, east of Sixth-avenue, has been greater, population considered, than in many other sections of the Metropolis. The cause of this disproportionate fatality is directly traceable to the low and marshy grounds, and the want of an efficient system of sewerage and drainage to relieve the pools of their stagnant water. By proper attention to the matter, these districts, now the lurking places of disease, might be transformed into healthy localities.

Another cause of unhealthiness proceeds from the unceasing work of tearing up sewers recently constructed, for repairs or rebuilding. The exposure to heat and rains of the decomposed and poisonous matter thus drawn from its hidden receptacles and scattered in the streets, must of necessity prove deleterious to the health of the neighborhood. And in addition to this mismanagement of the sewers from the very start, the custom is practiced in too many instances of paving streets and avenues before they have been sewered.

London and Paris, from being the most unhealthy, have become the most healthy of the great cities of the world. Paris, at the beginning of the Fourteenth Century, lost by death one in every twenty of her population, while in 1860 the proportion stands as one to every thirty-five, and the present population of Paris is three hundred and fifty times greater than it was in the century referred to. The duration of life in Geneva, in 1833, was about forty years and five months, against twenty-one years and two months at the close of the Sixteenth Century. London, in the Seventeenth Century, was the most unhealthy of the capitals of Europe, and her progress in sanitary improvement has been so slow, that it is almost within a quarter of a century since she has proceeded with any acceleration at all adequate to keep pace with public necessities. Within that period, throughout England, thousands of acres of marshy and low grounds, hitherto worthless, and only known as hotbeds of fever and disease, have been reclaimed by a system of drainage, and similar progress and success has taken place in many of the Italian and German States.

It is a rule, without exception, that wherever we find sanitary improvements, we find that a system of sewerage and drainage has been the forerunner of that improvement, and this first step once taken, the most beneficial results have followed with a certainty that knows no failure.

The City Inspector then enters into a long argument in opposition to the Metropolitan Health bill, at present before the Legislature. That bill, as is known, abolishes entirely the office of City Inspector, and consequently, it is not to be supposed that Mr. DELAVAN would be very friendly to its passage.

STATE MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Report of Adjutant-General Hillhouse.

Adjt.-Gen. Hillhouse sent in his report to the Legislature yesterday. In length the document nearly equals the Governor's Message, and it contains a vast amount of information regarding military operations in this State during the past year.

On April 15 the President issued his first requisition for troops, in accordance with which New-York was called on to furnish seventeen regiments, or, in the aggregate, thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty officers and men. On the 16th, the Legislature passed the act to authorize the embodying of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence, and on the same day the Board of State Officers, constituted by that act, held its first meeting. On the 17th the formal requisition was submitted to the Board, and on the same day the Seventh Regiment of Militia (National Guards) was ordered to march, and on the 19th left for Washington, followed on the 21st by the Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first. The Fifth, Eighth, Sixty-ninth, Thirteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eighth were also ordered forward, and proceeded to Baltimore and Washington soon afterward. To these regiments, together with those sent forward at the same time from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, remarks the Adjutant-General, belongs the honor of having been first to march. After eulogizing the promptness with which these regiments responded to the call, he suggests that, as a recognition of the invaluable services rendered, they be allowed to place on their regimental colors the simple, but significant inscription, "Washington, April, 1861."

The following is a list of the Militia Regiments which served for three months, at the expiration of which time they returned, and were discharged:

No.	Name of Colonel.	Date of departure.	How armed.	Strength.
		1861.		
5	C. Schwarswalder	April 27	Muskets, 1842	600
6	Jos. C. Pinckney	April 21		550
7	Marshall Lefferts	April 19		1,050
8	George Lyons	April 23	Muskets, 1842	900
12	Dan'l Butterfield	April 21	Muskets, 1842	900
13	Abel Smith	April 23	Muskets, 1842	486
20	George W. Pratt	May 7		785
25	Michael Bryan	April 23	Muskets, 1842	500
28	Michael Bennett	April 30	Muskets, 1842	563
69	Michael Corcoran	April 29	Muskets, 1842	1,050
71	A. S. Vosburgh	April 21	Muskets, 1842	950
	Total			7,334

The enlistments proceeded with so great rapidity, that on April 22, 82 companies had been accepted, and in less than three months 46 regiments, containing in the aggregate 37,688 men were enrolled, organized, equipped, and turned over to the Government.

Great difficulties were experienced in organizing and equipping this force, but the most important obstacle was found in the scarcity of improved arms, equipments of every kind, and clothing. All these had to be supplied before the volunteers could take the field with any prospect of rendering effective service. In regard to arms, those obtained from Government and those belonging to the State, though in the main of inferior quality, were at first the only sources of supply. Subsequently arms of an approved pattern, received from Europe on contracts authorized by the State Board, were issued to a few of the regiments. Uniforms, other necessary clothing, and the accoutrements to make up the complete equipment of the soldier, were supplied on contracts entered into and executed in the short period within which the first levy was completed.

The following is a list of the Regiments sent forward up to the 30th day of July, in addition to the eleven Regiments of Militia previously mentioned:

No.	Name of Colonel.	Date of Departure.	How Armed.	Strength.
		1861.		
1	William H. Allen		Muskets, 1842	846
2	Jos. B. Carr	May 19	Muskets, 1842	791
3	Frederick Townsend	June 3	Enfield Rifles	780
4	A. W. Taylor		Muskets, 1842	780
5	Abraham Duryee		Muskets, 1842	842
6	William Wilson	June 12	Muskets, 1840	780
7	John E. Bendix		Muskets, 1842	783
8	Louis Blenker	June 3	Muskets, 1842	804
9	Rush C. Hawkins	June 5	Muskets, 1842	786
10	W. W. McChesney	June 5	Muskets, 1842	713
11	E. E. Ellsworth	May 1		1079
12	Ezra L. Walrath	May 29	Muskets, 1842	778
13	I. F. Quinby	May 29	Muskets, 1840	780
14	James McQuade	June 17	Muskets, 1842	780
15	J. McLeod Murphy	June 29	Muskets, 1842	777
16	Thomas A. Davies	June 25	Muskets, 1842	776
17	H. S. Lansing	June 21	Muskets, 1842	803
18	William A. Jackson	June 18	Enfield Rifles	781
19	John S. Clark	June 7	Muskets, 1840	739
20	Max Weber	June 19	Muskets, 1842	800
21	William F. Rogers	June 18	Muskets, 1842	777
22	Walter Phelps, Jr.	June 28	Muskets, 1842	780
23	H. C. Hoffman	July 5	Muskets, 1842	784
24	Timothy Sullivan	July 2	Muskets, 1842	780
25	James E. Kerrigan	July 3	Muskets, 1842	777
26	William H. Christian	June 20	Muskets, 1842	772
27	H. W. Slocum	July 9	Muskets, 1842	861
28	D. Donnelly	June 24	Remington Rifles	782
29	A. Von Steinwehr	June 24	Muskets, 1842	778
30	Edward Frisby	June 27	Muskets, 1842	782
31	C. E. Pratt	June 24	Muskets, 1842	774
32	R. Matheson	June 28	Muskets, 1842	765
33	R. F. Taylor	July 8	Muskets, 1842	895
34	William Ladue	July 2	Muskets, 1842	783
35	William C. Brown	July 10	Muskets, 1842	688
36	C. H. Innes	July 12	Muskets, 1842	780
37	J. H. McCunn	June 22	Muskets, 1842	803
38	J. H. H. Ward	June 23	Muskets, 1842	772
39	F. D'Utassey	June 27	Harp. Fer. Rifles	939
40	E. J. Riley	July 4	Muskets, 1842	1039
41	L. Von Gilsa	June 26	2 Co's. rifles, rest muskets, 1842	1041
42	Milton Cogswell	June 30		1048
79	I. J. Stevens	June 4		791
82	G. W. B. Tompkins	May	Muskets, '40, '42	1040
83	John W. Stiles	May 27		800
84	Alfred M. Wood			859
	Total			37,688

The report sketches the acts passed by Congress authority and providing for an increase of the army. Under the act of July 22, authorizations were granted to individuals to raise more than seventy-five regiments, including infantry, cavalry and artillery; and without reference to these, authority was granted to Gov. Morgan, by the Secretary of War, on the 30th of July, to raise twenty-five additional regiments, which was subsequently increased to an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. Under the last authorization, enlistments were at first slow, but by establishing dépôts in the interior of the State, so that those who enlisted could remain in the neighborhood of their families until they were called into the field, regiments were rapidly filled, so that, during the months of September, October and November no less than thirty-five regiments of infantry, three regiments of artillery, and seven of cavalry, including such of the independent organizations as had been completed, were sent into the field. Besides these, large numbers were recruited for regiments in service, and some company organizations proceeded directly to Washington, without filing their muster rolls at Albany. The Adjutant-General, in this connection, acknowledges the important services rendered by the Union Defence Committee.

The following is a list of the Regiments sent into service from the 30th day of July, 1861, to the 1st day of January, 1862.

No.	Name of Colonel.	Date of Departure.	How armed.	Strength.
		1861.		
43	Francis L. Vinton	Sept. 19	Muskets, 1842	834
44	S. W. Stryker	Oct. 21	Sp'gfield rifle	977
45	G. Von Amsberg	Oct. 9	Remington do.	993
46	Rudolph Rosa	Sept. 16	2 Cos. rifles, rest muskets, 1840.	887
47	Henry Moore	Sept. 16	Muskets, 1835	700
48	Jas. H. Perry	Sept. 17	Enfield rifles	889
49	D. D. Bidwell	Sept. 21	Muskets, 1842	826
50	Chas. B. Stuart	Sept. 21	Muskets, 1822	873
51	Edw. Ferrero	Nov. 10	Muskets, 1842	882
52	Paul Frank	Nov. 11	2 Cos. rifles, rest muskets, 1842.	744
53	L. J. D'Epineuil	Nov. 16		945
54	E. A. Koslay	Nov. 10	2 Cos. rifles, rest muskets, 1842.	860
55	R. De Trobriand	Sept. 1	2 Cos. rifles, rest muskets, 1842.	470
56	C. H. Van Wyck	Nov. 7	Enfield rifles	1143
57	Saml. K. Zook	Nov. 12	Enfield rifles	840
58	W. Kryzanowski	Nov. 7	Enfield rifles	822
59	Wm. L. Tidball	Nov. 30		867
60	W. B. Hayward	Nov. 4	2 Cos. rifles, rest muskets, 1842.	982
61	Spencer W. Cone	Nov. 10	Enfield rifles	831
62	J. Lafette Riker		Enfield rifles	988
63	R. C. Enright	Nov. 29		817
64	Thos. J. Parker	Dec. 10	Enfield rifles & muskets, 1842.	830
65	John Cochrane	Oct. 10	2 Cos. rifles, rest muskets, 1840.	857
66	Jos. C. Pinckney	Nov. 16	French rifled muskets	775
67	Julius W. Adams	Oct.		*844
68	Robt. J. Betge	Aug.	Sp'field rifles	732
69	Robt. Nugent	Nov. 18	2Co. E. rifles, rest muskets, 1842.	788
70	Danl. E. Sickles	Aug.	Armed by U. S.	*844
71	Geo. B. Hall	Aug.	Armed by U. S.	*844
72	Nelson Taylor	Aug.	Armed by U. S.	985
73	W. R. Brewster	Sept.	French rifles	856
74	C. K. Graham	Sept.	Armed by U. S.	*844
75	John A. Dodge	Nov. 30	Muskets, 1842	854
77	Jas. B. McKean	Nov. 27	Enfield rifles	866
80	Geo. W. Pratt	Oct. 24	2 Cos. rifles, rest muskets, 1842	837
85	U. L. Davis	Dec. 3	Enfield rifles & For. muskets	992
86	R. R. Bailey	Nov. 23	S. bore muskets	944
87	Stephen A. Dodge	Dec. 2	French rifled muskets	789
88	Henry M. Baker	Dec. 16	Austrian rifles	731
89	H. S. Fairchild	Dec. 6	Prus'n muskets	873
90	Jos. S. Morgan	Dec. 16	Enfield rifles	856
91	Jacob Van Zandt	Dec. 20	Enfield rifles	914
	Total			36,025

*Estimated.

CAVALRY.

No.	Name of Colonel.	Date of departure.	How armed.	Strength.
		1861.		
1	A. T. McReynolds	Sept.	Sabres, pistols and 9 carbines to each Co.	1248
2	A. J. Morrison	Nov.		771
3	J. H. Van Alen	Aug. 23	Sabres and pistols	786
4	C. F. Dickell	Sept.		678
5	O. Deforest	Nov. 18		1027
6	T. C. Devin	Dec. 16		663
7	J. M. Davies	Sept.		599
8	Samuel J. Crooks	Nov. 28		886
9	John Beardsley	Nov. 26		989
10	John C. Lemon	Dec. 22		764
1st	Battalion New-York Mounted Rifles, Maj. Dodge, 2 Companies, sabres and carbines			337
				8742

Engineer Regiment, E. W. Serrell, Rifles and Muskets, 1842 855

REGIMENTS OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Colonel.	Date of Departure.	How armed.	Strength.
1	G. D. Bailey	Oct. 29, 1861	Parrot rifled guns	1268
2	Jeremiah Palmer	Nov. 7, 1861		1205

BATTALIONS OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Colonel.	Date of Departure.	How armed.	Strength.
1	Lieut.-Col. A. Brickel	Oct. 20, 1861		333
2	Major T. O'Neil	Dec. 16, 1861		333

BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Colonel.	Date of Departure.	How armed.	Strength.
1	Capt. T. J. Kennedy	Dec. 3, 1861		154
2	Capt. L. Schirmer			138
3	Capt. T. P. Mott			117
4	Capt. J. E. Smith			119
5	Capt. E. D. Tafts			108
6	Capt. Bunting			110
7	Capt. Regan	Nov. 7, 1861		125
8	Capt. B. Fitch	Nov. 7, 1861		160
9	Capt. Morozowitz			101
	Rocket Battalion, Major T. W. Lion	Dec. 7, 1861		163
	Total			4434

The complete and incomplete organizations which have not yet left the State, numbered in the aggregate on the 1st of January, 14,283 men. These are quartered at the principal dépôts, at the different regimental camps. The following list shows their strength by companies and regiments:

No.	Name of Colonel.	Dépôt.	Arm of Service.	Strength.
76	N. W. Green	Albany	Infantry	797
81	Edwin Rose	Oswego	Infantry	793
92	Jonah Sanford	Potsdam	Infantry	859
93	J. S. Crocker	Albany	Infantry	700
94	H. K. Viele	Sacketts Harbor	Infantry	672
95	G. H. Biddle	New-York	Infantry	740
96	James Fairman	Plattsburgh	Infantry	673
97	Charles Wheelock	Boonville	Infantry	785
	Commandant.			
..	J. B. Brown	Syracuse	Infantry	867
..	S. C. F. Thorndike	Malone	Infantry	611
..	H. A. Weeks	New-York	Infantry	658
..	J. Roraback	Geneseo	Infantry	481
..	W. Dutton	Lyons	Infantry	357
..	G. E. Danforth	Cherry Valley	Infantry	420
..	G. A. Scroggs	Buffalo, 2 Reg.	Infantry	1043
..	E. Fardella	Hancock	Infantry	325
..	T. D. Doubleday	New-York	Artill'ry	438
..	T. B. Van Buren	New-York	Infantry	407
..	—— Egloffstein	New-York	Infantry	369
..	C. Schneider	New-York	Infantry	428
..	J. M. Fuller	Le Roy	Infantry	286
..	O. B. Pierce	Rome	Infantry	283
..	R. H. Shannon	New-York	Infantry	268
..	J. J. Viele	Troy	Infantry	163
..	J. Williams	Rochester	Infantry	150
..	—— Confort	New-York	Infantry	139
78	S. M. Elliott	New-York	Infantry	132
..	Four Companies	Albany	Artill'ry	279
..	M. W. Locke	Binghamton	Artill'ry	101
..	E. S. Jenney	Syracuse	Artill'ry	104
..	Unattached Co's.			145
	Total			14283

The following is a recapitulation of the foregoing tables, and shows the aggregate number of Volunteers furnished by this State up to Jan. 1, 1862, including the three months regiments, those enlisted for two and three years, and the incomplete organizations which have not yet left the State:

Arm of Service.	Batteries.	Battalions	Regiments	Strength.
Militia Regt's, enlisted for 3 months	....	....	11	7,334
Volunteer Reg'ts org'zed (Infantry)	....	....	88	73,713
Volunteer Reg'ts org'zed (Cavalry)	....	....	10	8,405
Volunteer Battl'n org'zed (Cavalry)	....	1	....	337
Volunteer Reg'ts org'zed (Artillery)	....	....	2	2,473
Volunteer Bat'lns org'zd (Artillery)	....	2	....	666
Volunteer Bat'rs org'zed (Artillery)	9	....	....	1,132
Volunteer Reg't org'zed (Engineers)	....	....	1	855
Volunteer Rocket Battalion	....	1	....	163
Volunteer incomplete organizations still in the State	....	....	....	14,283
Recruits for Regiments in the Field estimated at	....	....	....	11,000
Total	9	4	112	120,361

The report alludes to the embarrassing questions which have arisen from time to time, apparently bringing the State and National Governments into collision. It says:

"New-York stands prepared in the future as in the past, to support the Government to the full extent of her resources. But if her efforts are to be rendered effective in the greatest possible degree, it will be necessary that the details of the service be governed by such rules as are best adapted to encourage and promote enlistments for an army composed almost exclusively of volunteers. There is a wide difference between such force and one organized on a system of compulsory service. In the one case the plan of organization must be such as to inspire the confidence, and meet the objections of intelligent and reflecting men. In the other it may be arbitrary, in proportion to the means at hand to enforce compliance and obedience. In the first it must be a contract to which both parties give their assent. In the last it may be an exercise of power, which, however distasteful, there is no means of resisting. * * *

To the Government there clearly belongs the right of determining the number of volunteers to be organized, the plan of their organization, the discipline and drill to which they are to be subjected, and all matters connected with their subsistence, clothing and equipment. Beyond constitutional provisions, this is necessary to insure uniformity when troops are massed in large bodies and acting under a single commander. The duty of organizing such forces as may be called for by requisition on the Governors, of drilling and disciplining them according to the prescribed rules, of appointing their officers, and of turning them over to the Government service for the specified period, properly rests with the authorities of the several States."

All kinds of abuses, the report states, were originated by the indiscriminate authority granted to individuals by the War Department to raise regiments, and it is earnestly urged that hereafter formal requisition should be made upon the Governor alone for all levies of volunteers. Fault is also found with General Order, No. 105, of the War Department, placing the recruiting service under the exclusive control of Government officers. It is feared that it will be found altogether inadequate for the purposes aimed at, and the Governor is recommended to urge its repeal or modification. The report proceeds:

"The subject of an increase of the supply of arms, ordnance and ordnance stores is one of the highest importance. The danger of a collision with one or more of the Governments of Europe, growing out of a derangement of trade and commerce, is becoming manifest. Nor is it less probable that in case of a foreign war, the State will have to fall back on its own resources and apply them in no stinted measure to the defence of coast and frontier. That this may be required of us, has already been announced in official quarters, as it is evident from the slightest consideration of the task which the General Government has in hand. The commencement of the rebellion found our arsenals bare of arms, many of which had been transferred to the South. To replace the inferior weapons with which a large proportion of our forces are armed, will exhaust all the source of supply open to the Government for an indefinite period. The same may be said in regard to ordnance and ordnance stores for our forts. It is evident then, that with all the aid Government can render, there will be a wide margin to be filled by the prompt action of the State.

As all the present sources of supply are beyond our reach, and as the foreign market will be uncertain, if not inaccessible to us in the future, the State should encourage the establishment of one or more manufactories of arms and foundries of cannon, to be under its exclusive control, and from which we could increase our stock of war-material to a point somewhat commensurate with what may be our necessities in the future."

A detailed statement of the ordnance and small arms in the hands of the troops, and in the arsenals of the State, on the 1st day of January, 1862, is then given, and the necessity of strengthening the fortifications in the State limits is urged.

Some judicious suggestions regarding the rule to be followed in promoting officers, follow. Superiority in rank should yield to merit, and promotions to field officers should be made by regiments, and to line officers by companies.

Regarding the militia, the report says:

In the progress of a war which has called more than 100,000 of our citizens from their peaceful pursuits, the organized militia have rendered effective service. Independent of the eleven regiments which proceeded to Washington in April and the early part of May, a number have enlisted for the war as distinct organizations, and have become merged in the volunteer force from this State.

The following list gives the militia numbers of these regiments, the names of their commanding officers, as shown by the roster, and the numbers by which they are now designated:

Militia No.	Colonel.	Volunteer No.
Second	G. W. Tompkins	82d N.Y. State Vol.
Ninth	J. W. Stiles	83d N.Y. State Vol.
Fourteenth	A. M. Wood	84th N.Y. State Vol.
Twentieth	G. W. Pratt	80th N.Y. State Vol.
Seventy-ninth	I. I. Stevens	79th N.Y. State Vol.
Fifty-fifth	R. De Trobriand	55th N.Y. State Vol.

For the year 1861, the organized portion of the militia comprises:

8 Divisions,
25 Brigades,
58 Regiments,

And in the aggregate nineteen thousand six hundred and thirteen officers and men, who are classified in the various arms of service as follows:

Arm of Service.	No. of Companies.	No. of Officers and Men.
Infantry and Light Infantry, and those serving as such	319	13,277
Rifles	36	1,274
Artillery, light horse and foot	52	2,135
Cavalry	33	1,323
General officers	....	31
Field officers of regiments	....	144
Staff officers	....	557
Non-Commissioned Staff	....	161
Engineer corps (sappers and miners)	....	128
Musicians, comprising bands	....	583
Total	440	19,613

Several important and interesting questions have arisen relating to the *status* of regiments of militia which have volunteered for the war, the rank of officers, and the extent to which the militia laws of the State apply to them while in service.

These questions were examined by the Judge-Advocate-General, in an able opinion in the case of a disputed election in Company A, Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., and the following conclusions were arrived at, which will govern the decisions of this Department in parallel cases, unless overruled:

1. That a militia regiment, entering the service for the war under a proclamation of the President for volunteers and not in accordance with the act of 1792, loses for the time its militia character, and is subject to such rules and regulations as may be adopted for the government of a volunteer force. The State can exercise no control over it, beyond that of filling vacancies among its officers.

2. That the resignation of an officer of a militia regiment in the volunteer service vacates his position as a volunteer officer, but not his militia commission, which, on the expiration of the term of service and return of the regiment to the State, would entitle him to his place and rank.

3. It is important that commissions as volunteers should be at once issued to the officers of all militia regiments now in service; and, until they receive them, they retain their position by virtue of right to claim such commission, rather than on the strength of those they hold in the militia; and, furthermore, as questions of rank are settled by the date of commissions, if a militia commission were recognized in the Volunteer service, the person holding it would take precedence over all the volunteer officers of the same grade, which is absurd.

4. The remains of a militia regiment, where most of the officers and men have volunteered for the war and left the State, occupies an anomalous position. Its numbers may be so reduced that there can be no compliance with the rules and regulations governing the militia service, nor, in case of insurrection or invasion, would it be possible for such an organization to render effective service. In a case of this kind, the district might be declared vacant, the officers holding commissions rendered supernumerary, and a new regiment organized. Unless, however, the safety of the State should require such action, the places of these patriotic citizens, absent temporarily and in the service of the Government, should be retained for them until their return.

This brief analysis of the opinion of the Judge-Advocate General covers most of the questions which have occurred in connection with that portion of the volunteer force from this State composed of organized militia.

The necessity of a thorough reorganization of the State Militia is argued at length, and a series of suggestions bearing upon the subject is made.

First—The Adjutant-General urges the necessity of the study of tactics and instruction in military drills in our higher schools and academies.

Second—That there should be more encouragement given to the formation of new companies in the several arms of service.

Third—That the present law should be modified so far as to give the Commander-in-Chief the appointment of all officers above the rank of Captain, and requiring the choice of line officers to be confirmed by him.

Fourth—That the qualifications of officers should be more thoroughly tested before an Examining Board.

Fifth—That provision should be made for the more frequent assembling of companies for drill, and also for the massing of larger bodies for instruction in the movements of battalions and brigades.

Sixth—That arms should be distributed liberally to encourage the growing disposition of citizens to assemble for drill.

Seventh—That if, with such encouragment as can be offered by the State, the number of companies and regiments should not be largely increased, under the law of 1854, provision should be made to increase the number of regimental districts, and to organize therein one hundred regiments, including those now formed.

The Prussian Landwehr and the Swiss Militia are cited, to show what a system of training and discipline can accomplish; and, in conclusion, the Adjutant-General returns thanks, by name, to his different assistants for the efficient service which they have rendered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 15, 1862.

$20,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	90	360	N. Y. Cen. R.	83
3,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	91	100	do.........s60	83
2,000	do.	91⅛	150	do.........b10	83¼
1,000	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. Ln. ½ y'rly	86	100	do.........s10	83
			505	do.	83⅛
1,000	Tenn. 6s 1868	42	912	Erie R.	35¼
5,000	Mo. State 6s..b30	42¾	200	do.........b10	35⅜
5,000	do.	42¼	15	do.	35⅛
10,000	Cal. State 7s.	78¼	90	Harlem R. Pf...b30	32¼
4,000	do.	78⅛	150	do.	31¼
5,000	Min. St. 8 ℘ c. B.	77	10	Rome & W. R.	45
2,000	Brook. C. W. D'n	98½	15	Erie Railway Pref.	57
6,000	N. Y. Cent. 6's	95½	450	do.	57¼
4,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7's	101	200	do.........b10	57½
3,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76, Conv. Bonds	104	50	do.........s30	57¼
			50	do.	57⅜
10,000	H. Riv. 3d Mt. Bs.	81	125	Mich. Cen. R...b30	52
2,000	Har. 1st Mt. Bds.	100	200	do.........b10	51¼
5,000	Har. 2d Mt. Bds.	94½	150	do.	51⅜
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ℘ c. B.	93½	125	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63½
1,000	M. S. 2d Mt. As'd	65	100	do.........s60	63⅝
1,500	do.	66	450	do.	64
1,000	do.	66¼	25	Cleve., Col. & C. R.	110
5,000	Mh. S. 1 M. B.	87	500	Clev. & Toledo R.	37¼
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	91	550	do.	37⅜
2,000	H. & St. J. R. B.	30	600	do.........b10	37⅛
10,000	L. E. & W. 2 M. B.	54	100	do.	37½
1,000	M. & P. D. C. 1 m.	87	76	Chi. & Rock I. R.	54
2,000	do.	86½	750	do.	54¼
1,000	C. & T. S. F. bds.	81	300	do.........b15	54⅛
50	Bank of Commerce.	77	400	do.........b15	54⅜
20,000	Am. Gold....b30	102¾	700	do.	54⅜
35,000	do.	102⅜	50	do.	54⅛
45,000	do.	102⅝	250	do.........b10	54⅝
300	Pacific M. S. Co.	98⅜	200	do.........b60	55
400	do.	98⅝	35	Chicago, B. & Q. R.	61
25	do.........s30	98½	150	do.	61¼
250	Nic. Trans. Co.	3	10	M. & P. DuCh. 1st P.	84
50	Panama R....s30	112½	11	M. & P. DuCh. 2d P.	64½
20	do.	112			

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. War Ln. ½ y'ly	87	50	Hud. Riv. Railroad.	39½
500	do.	86¾	100	do.........b10	39⅝
5,000	Mo. State 6s..b10	43	100	Mich. Cen. R....s60	52½
10,000	do.........b30	43¼	100	do.........s60	52⅛
10,000	do.........b30	43½	150	do.	52⅝
2,000	Min. St. 8 ℘ c. B.	78	150	do.	52¾
5,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	79½	50	do.........b30	53
2,000	Ill. War Loan	78½	200	do.	53
10,000	Californ. State 7s	79	200	Reading Railroad	37⅛
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bds.	85	40	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	21
10,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	78½	50	do.........b30	21¼
2000	Am. Gold......s60	102	50	do.	21⅛
1500	do.	102⅛	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b10	42
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	99½	50	do.........b30	42¼
150	do.........b30	99⅝	50	Panama Railroad	113
25	do.........s30	99¼	46	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	16
450	N. Y. Cen. R.	83¾	50	Galena & Chic. R.	69
50	Erie Railway...b10	36¼	1200	Clev. & Toledo R.	38
225	do.	36¼	400	do.	38⅛
265	do.	36⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	55¼
250	Erie R. preferred	58¼	150	Chi., B. & Q. R.	62
50	do.........b30	58½	130	M. & Pr. DuChien R.	22

Wednesday, Jan. 15—P. M.

The course of the Money and Stock Markets, to-day, respond, with much buoyancy, to the growing confidence which is felt in the action of Congress on the Ways and Means of the Treasury, and the probability of an early and simultaneous movement of the various grand divisions of the army. The additional rise in Stocks, to-day, was based mainly upon the private advices from Washington on the Tax and Treasury Bills, but in part on the letter copied on the editorial page of this morning's Times in regard to the Commander of the forces and his military policy. It was not until near the close of business that the vote of the House of Representatives to-day in favor of ample Taxation—133 to 5—was made public. The English news also added to the general good feeling on the Street, although nothing more than might have been anticipated from London on the discovery that a favorable solution of the *Trent* affair would be arrived at on this side. The release of Mason and Slidell was not yet known, but the result was so plainly indicated by the latest public and private advices from the United States, that the Stock Exchange advanced 1½@2 ℘ cent., and Cotton rose nearly a *penny* the pound. This last sign is one of much significance against any early interference on the part of the English Government with our blockade.

The news from England, the small outward shipment of Bullion—$200,000 by the *Asia* to-day—and the fresh receipts of yesterday from California, caused a further decline in American Gold, and the inclination among the Brokers was to buy with caution, and to accept a small advance on resales. The closing quotation is 102¼@102⅜ ℘ cent. Some sales were made on seller's option, 30@60 days, at 102 ℘ cent., which carry 6 ℘ cent. interest until the Gold is delivered. From like causes, Exchange on London was weaker, and the probability seems to be that the old standard drawers among the Banking houses will be very materially influenced, and favorably so, of course, by the restoration of good will between the two Governments. The supply of Money at 6 ℘ cent. is more than equal to the wants of the well-established firms on the Stock Exchange, although the increased activity in speculation has increased the employment of loans on demand. In Mercantile Discounts we hear of nothing new outside of Bank, while at Bank the line of business is partially looking up.

The strong upward course of the Stock Market is told by the figures for the Government 6 ℘ cents. of 1881, which are 91¼@91½ for the registered and 92 for the coupons, and for New-York Central 83¾@84, and Erie 36¼@½ ℘ cent. The Government Stocks are now above the rate at which the late purchase, Nov. 16, of $50,000,000 was made by the Associated Banks, the price having fallen in the meantime, pending the *Trent* excitement, to 86@87 ℘ cent. The speculation in Central and Erie carried with it most of the Western Shares, Erie Preferred, Pacific Mail, &c. The business on the printed list, at to-day's advance, was scarcely equal to that of Saturday, when a number of parties were realizing their profits at comparatively lower figures. But after the Second Board a very large additional business was done in New-York Central at 84; in Erie at 36½, and some other of the Railways in proportion. The Railway Mortgages continue to advance rapidly, as will be noticed by the bidding and sales at the Board.

The operations between the regular and outside Brokers on the Street continued active up to 5 o'clock this afternoon, prices closing about as follows:

Central	83⅞	Panama	112¾
Erie	36⅜	Pacific	99¼
Erie Preferred	58½	Toledo	38⅛
Harlem Preferred	32	Galena	69⅜
Mich. Central	53	Rock Island	55⅜
Mich. Southern	21	Reading	37¼
Mich. Guaranteed	42¼	Missouris	42¾
Burlington	62⅝	U. S. 6's, 1881	91⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	85	American Exchange	80
Manhattan	116	Bank of the Republic	82¼
Mechanics'	87	Metropolitan	82¾
M'chants' Exchange	70	Nassau	80
State of New-York	72	Shoe and Leather	78
Commerce	76½	Continental	71
Broadway	100	Commonwealth	60

The additional rise in the Railway Mortgages is 3 ℘ cent. on Erie Fifths; 2½ on Michigan Centrals; 3 ℘ cent on Michigan Southern Seconds, and 1 ℘ cent. on Lake Erie and Wabash Seconds.

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95½	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. As. Bs.	66
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	Northern Ia. firsts	88
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	104	N. Ia. Goshen Line	88
N. Y. Cen. Conv. '76	104	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	84
Erie firsts, '68	104½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℘ c.	78
Erie seconds	100	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ℘ c. '70	39
Erie seconds, '79	100¼	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	15¼
Erie thirds, '83	91½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	83½
Erie fourths, '80	78½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	41
Erie fifths, 88	75	Chi. & N. W. seconds	18¼
Buf., N. Y. & Erie firsts	76	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	101
Hudson firsts, '69	107	Gal. & Chi. firsts	100
Hudson thirds, '75	80½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	97
Harlem firsts, '69-73	100	L. E. & Wabash firsts	77
Harlem seconds, '64	94½	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds	54
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-72	93	Del. Lac. & West. firsts	101
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	96	Del. Lac. & West. seconds	90
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	93	Cleve. Tol. firsts, s. f.	81
Mich So. 7 ℘ cent. firsts	86		

The Banks paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day $3,500,000, the last instalment on their second negotiation of October 1; leaving $10,062,500 due on the third purchase of $50,000,000 United States Stock of Nov. 16. The payment to-day absorbed over three-fourths the United States Notes of circulation held by the large Banks. Several of them were compelled to borrow from their neighbors in order to meet the Government draft in this description of paper. Others surrender their 6 per cent. Treasury Bills which are also at or within a very small fraction of par in the market. The calls on the remaining ten millions due the Government will no doubt absorb the United States Notes as rapidly as they are likely to accumulate in Bank. The occasional refusal of these Notes in deposit by certain Bank officers on the Street, who have suffered their feelings against the Treasury to outweigh their courtesy and practical good sense, is, therefore, regarded as a simple manifestation of bad temper.

Adrian H. Muller sold at auction this morning, by order of Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of the State of Illinois, the following stocks:

$10,000 Illinois 6s, 1879	78⅛
20,250 Illinois and Michigan 6s, 1860	78⅛@78⅝
750 Illinois and Michigan sterling, 1870	79¼
827 Illinois New Int. Imp. Stock	78¼
1,200 Louisiana overdue coupons	45⅛
90 North Carolina overdue coupons	52

At the annual election of the Citizens' Gas-Light Company, of Brooklyn, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: William P. Libby, Effingham H. Nichols, William Spence, James H. Stebbins, Edward Anthony, John Steward, Samuel S. Powell. The officers of the Company are: W. P. Libby, President; James H. Stebbins, Treasurer; and Hervey Warren, Secretary. The Company is paying its dividend to-day.

The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company will pay on demand an interest dividend of 3½ ℘ cent. The Columbia Fire Insurance Company has declared a cash dividend of 4 ℘ cent., payable to the stockholders on the 18th inst., and a dividend of 50 ℘ cent. on the earned premiums of the year 1861, on which certificates will be issued on the 15th of February. The Home Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 10 ℘ cent., payable on demand. The Standard Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on demand. The Fulton Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 7 ℘ cent., payable on the 16th inst. The American Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 50 ℘ cent. on the earned premiums for the year, and will pay interest at the rate of 6 ℘ cent. per annum on the outstanding certificates.

The Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on the 1st of February. The accounts of the Company present a favorable condition of the road, especially for a year, during which the cities on the line of its route have suffered a great reduction in their business.

The receipts for the year are		$991,829
Expenses	491,994	
Two dividends of 5 per cent., each including the one now declared	439,670—	931,664
Leaving to be passed to surplus account		$60,165

The following were the earnings of the Erie

Railroad for the month of December, 1861	$708,136 29
Earnings December, 1860	404,136 30
Increase	$303,859 99

The Kings County Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable Feb. 1.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $3,623,289, including $100,000 for Customs, and $3,510,365 on account of the Loan; payments, $924,368, including redeemed 6 ℘ cent. notes. Balance, this afternoon, $5,372,114.

Messrs. Thompson Brothers' quotations for currency and specie are as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¼@ —	Ohio and State Bk. of Indiana	½@ —
New-York State	⅜@ —	Kentucky	2@ —
East New-Jersey	¼@ —	Illinois	3@65
West New-Jersey	⅜@ —	Missouri	5@50
Pennsylvania	1⅛@1¼	Michigan	1@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —	Canada	par@ —
Baltimore	⅜@ —	Wisconsin	5@65
Wheeling, Va.	5 @ —		

SPECIE—SILVER.

[United States Demand Notes, the Standard.]

	Buying		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	$1 05	Old Am. Half Dols.	$1 03½
Spanish Dollars	1 08	Old Am. Quar. Dollars	1 02½
Five-franc Pieces	96	Spanish Qrs., ℘ oz.	1 21
Prussian Thalers	70	New Am. Silver	1 01
English Silver	4 85		

GOLD.

	Buying.		Buying.
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 92	Spanish Doubloons	16 40
Old Sovereigns	4 90	Patriot Doubloons	15 50
Twenty Francs	3 85	Gold, Am. Old	1 07
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 90	Gold, Am. New	1 02
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 00	Bank of England Notes	4 90

U. S. Currency and Taxation.

From Hallet's Circular, Jan. 14.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Congress has yet taken no definite action upon the various schemes before it for the relief of the Treasury, but there is no doubt of the adoption, as soon as it can be matured, of a system of national taxation that shall at least assume to provide for the expenses of Government on a peace footing. The necessity and expediency of such a step is fully appreciated, which is a great point gained. There is no question of the willingness of Congress to act, but the whole matter is novel to us, and our internal condition is so unlike that of other countries that we have to frame, really for the first time in our history, a system which will require much time, and perhaps repeated experiments, before it can be so adjusted as to bear evenly, and not too oppressively, and at the same time produce all the money needed. Congress will act soon enough. The danger is that it may too precipitately in view of the necessities which press upon it. With a declaration, however, of its determination to follow up the Treasury Note bill by an adequate tax bill, the former may be immediately passed, which would afford the requisite relief; and followed in good time by the other measures, will solve the whole difficulty by the confidence it would impart to the long bonds of Government. All that is wanted to put these to *par*, is ample provisions for their interest, and to show that we shall not, after peace, be compelled to borrow for our current expenditures.

In the present Circular we can only urge upon Congress the measures that should be adopted. It is a great misfortune that the only ones that can give relief should have been postponed until the present time. We cannot long carry on the war by borrowing. The suspension of the Banks resulted not at all from the lack of capital, but from a derangement in the domestic exchanges. The City of New-York, through the loans that have been negotiated, supplied the greater part of the money for the war. This money was distributed all over the country. For a time it returned, to pay the balances due the City. After these were discharged, it remained where it was paid out, or did not find its way back fast enough to fill the vacuum created. An adequate tax would have returned it, and preserved a proper equilibrium. This will be gradually restored under the laws of trade. It will be still further aided by the issue of Treasury notes which will be paid out to the creditors of Government wherever they are found, by whom they must, at present at least, be held. If sent to the cities they will help to supply the capital they have parted with. They will be converted, to some extent, into the long bonds of the Government; and should these advance upon proper financial measures, they may be absorbed nearly as fast as they are issued. Notwithstandidg, consequently, the vast expenditure going on, our national finances have not presented since the war commenced an aspect so encouraging, in the disposition to place, by an adequate system of taxation, the whole available means of the country at the disposal of the Government. We are entirely confident of the ability of the country to surmount every difficulty that may be encountered. Notwithstanding the inexplicable delays that have been suffered in military operations, the confidence of the people in their ultimate success remains unabated. There appears to be good ground for believing that the long period of inaction has been at last broken, and that a forward movement has already taken place along an immense line of operation of nearly 2,000 miles, extending from the Chesapeake to the distant territory of Kansas.

We have in previous Circulars enlarged upon the ability of the country to sustain the enormous expenditures going on. Thus far the revenues of the Federal Government have been derived almost entirely from impost duties. All the other sources upon which other Governments chiefly rely, are left open to us. Of the total amount received into the British Exchequer in 1860–1, $360,000,000, only $115,000,000 were received from Customs duties. Excise produced $95,000,000. At a similar rate of taxation upon similar sources of revenues, it may be made to produce in the United States at least $60,000,000; and a much larger sum should it be extended to the production of cotton, tobacco and sugar, in imitation of excise duty, in England, on hops. England derives an import revenue on tobacco of 80c. ℘ ℔., or about $30,000,000 in the aggregate. We export annually some 175,000,000 ℔s., of which that country takes about 35,000,000 ℔s. The revenue derived to foreign Governments upon tobacco grown in the United States equals probably $1 ℘ ℔., or $175,000,000. We see no reason why our own Government should not derive some portion of its revenues from this most important article in commerce. Cotton may be properly taxed in the same way. The future expenses of Government are to be largely incurred in the support of a local police, which should be a charge upon the products of the territory protected.

Stamps in England produced in 1860-61, about $42,000,000. Similar rates here would produce a larger sum from the vastly greater number of contracts entered into in this country. The income tax would produce less here than in England, but still would yield a large sum. Such a tax is levied equal to 3 ℘ cent. on all incomes over $800. A direct tax of $20,000,000 is also laid. It will thus be seen that with the $100,000,000 already provided for, in impost, revenues and lands, and in income and direct taxes, it will not be difficult to swell the amount to $200,000,000, or $250,000,000, a sum quite up to our anticipated wants. Our ability and disposition to pay is not to be questioned, and the readiness with which our people will assume their new and vast responsibilities, will create as much surprise abroad, as the courteous surrender of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, whom English journalists affected to believe would be detained against the decision of our Government, if not torn to pieces by an infuriated mob.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been, 57 bbls. Ashes, 10,615 bbls. Flour, 152 bbls. and 895 sacks Corn Meal, 697 bushels Wheat, 1,790 bushels Corn, 923 bushels Rye, 463 bushels Barley, 5,043 bushels Oats, 985 bushels Malt, 7,506 pkgs. Provisions, 1,659 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request, at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 755 bbls., including 514 bbls. Pots and 241 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 3,000 bags at 18c.@20c. ℘ ℔., usual terms. According to the annual statement of the Coffee Trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) for the year 1861, prepared by the Editors of the *Shipping* and *Commercial List*, the receipts at the port of New-York, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, from all directions, foreign and coastwise, were 774,044 pkgs., or 112,250,756 ℔s., against receipts in 1860 of 541,845 pkgs., or 76,152,627 ℔s., and the deliveries for consumption in 1861 were 720,553 pkgs., or 103,800,586 ℔s., against a consumption in 1860 of 486,417 pkgs., or 66,885,297 ℔s., being an increase in the consumption of 36,915,289 ℔s., or about 55 1-5 ℘ cent. The leading features are the very large increase both in the imports and the consumption; the increase in the receipts may be attributed in a great measure to the diversion of supplies hither (owing to the blockade) that were intended for the Southern ports, and the very large increase in the consumption of this port, must also be traced to the effect of the war—the old trade channels have been in some cases partially, and in others entirely obstructed, and new ones created; the cities of the West that have hitherto drawn their supplies from New-Orleans, have, by the blockade above and below that city, been compelled to seek their stocks at the ports on the Atlantic, and the destruction of a portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with a considerable part of its equipment, by those in arms against the Government, tended to divert business, that would naturally have been transacted there, to ports further North; hence, we find that the increase in the sales of this article the past year here, as compared with the previous one, amounts to the extraordinary figure of over 55 ℘ cent. Of the entire consumption of the country, New-York has taken over 54 ℘ cent. Prices have, for a considerable part of the year, ruled high, but after deducting the duty, it will be found that values were lower than those current in 1860. The receipts at all ports in the United States were 1,251,246 pkgs., or 182,244,627 ℔s., against receipts in 1860 of 1,250,818 pkgs., or 185,779,689 ℔s.; while the total consumption in 1861 was 1,302,424 pkgs., or 187,045,786 ℔s., against a consumption in 1860 of 1,216,782 pkgs., or 177,111,923 ℔s., being an increase in the consumption of 1861, as compared with 1860, of 85,642 pkgs., or 9,933,863 ℔s., say 5 3-5 ℘ cent. When the state of the country is considered, these figures show, if not an unexpected, a most satisfactory result. It was generally anticipated that the war and the impost of four and five cents per pound duty, adding that much to the cost, would very seriously curtail the consumption; on the contrary, the consumption has not only been maintained, but the deliveries of the previous year have been exceeded, an amount more than equal to the entire import has been absorbed, and the stock in the country reduced nearly five million pounds.

CONSUMPTION OF THE PORTS.

Taken from	1861. ℔s.	1860. ℔s.	1859. ℔s.	1858. ℔s.
New-York	101,188,703	63,423,547	74,732,683	92,890,997
New-Orleans	31,854,365	47,380,326	55,238,360	64,528,420
Baltimore	23,885,642	28,257,480	35,967,870	41,390,800
Philadelphia	13,919,970	15,431,985	30,464,718	27,694,252
Boston	8,127,510	9,409,849	10,770,670	12,717,528
Other Ports	8,069,606	13,108,736	15,427,050	12,233,102
Total	187,045,786	177,111,923	222,610,300	251,255,099
Total, 1860	177,111,923			
Increase	9,933,863			

In the above statement of consumption, we have included only the direct receipts at the ports, the Coastwise receipts being embraced in the calculation at the port of original entry. The annexed statement shows the Receipts and Consumption for the past 12 years:

	Receipts, ℔s.	Consumption, ℔s.
1861	182,244,627	187,045,786
1860	185,779,689	177,111,923
1859	248,527,306	222,610,300
1858	227,656,186	251,255,099
1857	217,871,839	172,565,934
1856	230,913,150	218,225,490
1855	238,214,533	218,378,287
1854	182,473,853	179,481,083
1853	193,112,300	175,687,790
1852	205,542,855	204,991,895
1851	216,043,870	181,225,709
1850	152,580,310	134,539,720

Included in this statement is the quantity withdrawn from our markets, and forwarded inland to Canada and the British Provinces; we are unable to ascertain the exact amount, but it does not vary greatly from 2,600,000 ℔s.

COTTON—The demand is limited, and prices are irregular. Middling, 33c.@34½c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, to-day, and prices have favored buyers. The reported sales, since our last, have been 9,400 bbls., including superfine State $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 60
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 85
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet, yet steady; sales 800 bbls., at $5 80@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, including superfine at $5 50@$5 55; extra at $5 80@$6 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—Speculative purchases have been quite extensive, especially of Currants, at 9½c.@10c. for crop of 1860, and new crop on private terms; also new Layer Raisins at $3 37½@$3 40, and new Bunch do. at $3 20 ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially. Sales since our last, 27,300 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 34; White Western on private terms; Amber do., at $1 43; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 41@$1 42; Amber Iowa, at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32½; Chicago Spring, $1 30 ℘ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy; sales 24,500 bushels at 65c.@66c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 67c. for Northern Yellow ℘ bushel. Oats continue quiet, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Prince Edward's Island at 42c.; Western at 41½c.@42½c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ℘ bush. Rye is inactive at 82c.@84c., from dock and delivered, ℘ bushel. Sales, 3,000 bushels. Barley is unchanged; 200 bbls. Marrowfat Beans were sold at $2 12½ ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request, at 85c.@$1 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are quiet to-day, including new, at 17c.@24c., the latter rate for very choice, ℘ ℔.

HEMP—Is held firmly, but is inactive.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate demand at previous figures; 1,000 bbls. common changed hands at $6 ℘ 310 ℔s. Nothing really new in Tar or Turpentine.

OILS—The market has been generally quiet today; prices exhibit no important changes.

New-Bedford Market, week ending Jan. 13.

Sperm—Holders of Sperm Oil are now asking $1 50 ℘ gallon. We learn of no sales for manufacturing, but for export, the *Herald's* cargo of 1,250 bbls. has been sold at a price not transpired.

Whale—Considerable activity has sprung up in Whale Oil since our last—the demand being largely for manufacturing, for which 5,700 bbls., in parcels, have been sold at 50c. ℘ gallon, an advance on previous quotations, and at which price holders are firm. Other sales have been made as follows: 200 bbls. sold the previous week, but not reported, at 48c.; 87 do. on private terms—the two lots for export; also, 180 bbls. in Edgartown two weeks previous, but just delivered, to a manufacturer in this city, at 46½c. ℘ gallon.

Whalebone—No transactions in this market.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	℔s. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 13, 1862	923	——	——
Same time last year	2,444	2,890	6,500

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at previous rates. Sales to-day, 1,250 bbls., at $11 75@$12 37½ for Mess; $12 75@$13 75 for Prime Mess; $8@$9 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 3⅞c.@4⅜c. ℘ ℔. Cut Meats are inactive at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is less sought after; sales 450 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ℘ ℔. Lard is less active; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7⅝c.@8½c., ℘ ℔. Beef is unchanged; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ℘ bbl.; Butter is inactive at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese rules quiet, at 5½c.@7½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Continues inactive, at previous rates; Carolina at $7@$7 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Liverpool has been in good request, including Fine, at $1 35@$1 75, and Ground at 80c.@85c. ℘ sack. Other kinds have been quiet.

SPICES—Sales 750 bags Pepper, part at 19½c.; and 200 bags Ginger at 17c.@17½c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales 375 hhds., including Cuba at 7½c.@8½c., and Porto Rico at 8c.@8½c.; also, 5,250 bags Manila on private terms, ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 400,000 ℔s. at 9½c.@9⅜c. ℘ ℔. The business of the week Messrs. Knight & Sons review thus: "The market, since our last, has evinced more activity, owing to the considerable advance in Sterling Exchange, which, notwithstanding the dullness in the English market, has enabled shippers to pay higher rates than were current during the previous week, and greatly reduced the stock on hand. The arrivals have been light, and ready of sale. Offers for future delivery have been made, principally at 9⅜c., which does not appear to have been accepted to any great extent. The home demand continues moderate. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10⅜c.; 1861, 9⅞c. ℘ ℔."

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 1,100 bbls. at 23½c.@24½c., chiefly at 23½c.@24c. ℘ gallon, the market closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been very light to-day; rates have not varied. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s., and by foreign vessels, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ℘ tce.; Pork, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@37s. 6d. Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s., and by steamer 65s. Tallow, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Pork at 5s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. ℘ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 4½d. ℘ bbl., and Provisions 35s. ℘ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ℘ bushel; and Lard at ¾c. ℘ ℔. For Antwerp—A Bremen bark, with heavy goods, at 40s. ℘ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *W. H. Prescott*, 1,300 tons, hence from Boston to San Francisco; a British bark, 531 tons, to Liverpool; a Lubec brig, 321 tons, to Rio Janeiro; a ship, 1,030 tons, with 1,000 hhds. Tobacco, to Gibraltar for orders, privilege two ports in Spain, on terms we did not learn; a Bremen ship, 1,028 tons, to London, 35s. 9d.; a British bark to same port, 35s.; a bark, 534 tons to Lisbon, 450 hhds. Tobacco, $10 ℘ hhd.; a schooner, 169 tons, to Gibraltar, Malaga, Sicily, and back, $2,500; a British brig, 136 tons, to Genoa, $1,800 and back from Sicily to New-York, $1,100; a Norwegian bark to Rotterdam, 500 Heavy Goods, £900; a schooner, 200 tons, to Pernambuco, $1 25, or if to Rio Janeiro, $1 50; a British schooner, 118 tons, to Savanilla and back, $1,000; a British brig, 1,800 bbls., to Guadaloupe, 70c. ℘ bbl.; a British schooner, 138 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,450; a British schooner, 104 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,250; a British bark, 231 tons, to Kingston, Jam., and back, $2,300; a brig, 230 tons, from Frankfort, Me., to Porto Rico and back to New-York, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3 50; a British brig, 160 tons, to Porto Rico and back, 40c. and $3; a bark, 200 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $1,600; a brig, 238 tons, same voyage, 38c. and $2 50.

THE HORSE MARKET.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

There remained unsold the beginning of the week, at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, 230 head. The past week has been the dullest of the season. No sales reported of fine stock of any kind; no inquiry for shippers' or draught horses. Most of the sales have been for railroad and omnibus companies at $80@$100 each, and a fair assortment on hand. Total sales for the week amount to only 28 head, leaving on hand 202 head. There are more good horses on hand now than at any time for two months past, with a good prospect of an early trade.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—Love for Love.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Julius Cæsar.
WINTER GARDEN—The Naiad Queen—Dot.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway
HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Senate in Executive Session yesterday, confirmed the nomination of Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War by a unanimous vote. The nomination of Mr. Cameron was held over for further consideration.

Gen. McClellan, our Washington correspondent telegraphs, was before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War yesterday. He is understood to have gone into an extended exposition of the difficulties he has had to encounter, and of his policy, and to have reiterated his confidence in his ability to end the war effectually in a short time. He was before the Committee three hours, and is said to have impressed them most favorably.

A dispatch from Cairo, dated yesterday, states that Gen. Grant and Staff have taken the field, and that the great expedition from that point Southward is at last on the move. Gen. McClernand, who has the advance, expected to reach Mayfield last night, and as the rebels at Camp Beauregard are very near that point, it was expected a fight would take place, unless the rebels concluded to run. Gen. Grant informed the Second Division, of which he had the immediate command, that he should march thirty miles last night.

The Chicago *Journal* thinks that the movement from Cairo and Paducah is only a feint, intended to prevent the rebels from sending reinforcements to Bowling Green from Columbus.

We have advices from Fortress Monroe to yesterday morning, at which time nothing had been heard from the Burnside Expedition. Some of the troops belonging to it were still in Hampton Roads, detained by the weather. Among them were the D'Epineuil Zouaves. A snow-storm prevailed at Old Point on Tuesday night.

We publish, this morning, some very interesting articles from the Memphis and other Southern journals. The Memphis *Appeal's* account of that great braggart, Gen. Pillow's, farewell to his army, looks like the broadest burlesque. The troops came together, and the ditch-digger rode silently through the ranks with uncovered head, the tears rolling down his face. "Since Washington's farewell to his army," says the chronicler, "the like has not occurred on this continent!" The superiority of Confederate diplomacy is proven, and the blockade, it is shown, will speedily be raised by Foreign Powers. Judge Swayne had proven to the Presbyterian Assembly that Memphis is the centre of the world, and showed that the city is not a military camp, but a military *hospital*. The Confederate Tax bill, as will be seen, is comprehensive, and has a solid foundation—of paper. Gen. Dix has vowed that he would not see a woman for three years, three months and three days, because a Baltimore madam Billingsgated him. The rebels report various victories for their own encouragement, of which the telegraph has never informed us; and congratulate themselves that our Capital and army are more ignominiously blockaded than any part of the Southern coast. We give a general selection of interesting items of news from nearly all the secession States.

The Boston *Advertiser* contradicts the statement that there has been a difference between Gen. Sherman and Commodore Dupont. It happens to know, however, that Capt. Dupont, in a private letter dated Dec. 30, expresses entire approval of Gen. Sherman's management, and censures, on the other hand, the ill-judged outcry raised against the latter. It is the opinion of Capt. Dupont that Charleston and Savannah must fall. But he does not think that the army sent out under Sherman, and intended for another purpose—which has been fully accomplished—was sufficient to enable him, with prudence, to detach a sufficient force for the capture of either city. He speaks with great satisfaction of what has been accomplished so far, and with confidence and resolution as to the future.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says of the new Secretary of War: "We know Edwin M. Stanton, the new appointee, well. He has more of the Bonaparte in his composition than any other man in America. The army will move on now, even if it goes to the devil."

The United States Treasurer's last weekly statement shows that the total amount on deposit was $7,700,000, on which drafts had been drawn to the amount of $6,000,000. The bullion fund is $1,102,000. The available balance in the States under insurrectionary control is stated at $4,500,000.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Arabia* passed Cape Race on Tuesday night, having left Liverpool on the 4th inst., and Queenstown on the 5th. The news, of which we publish a telegraphic summary this morning, is one week later than previously received.

There was a much better feeling in England regarding the *Trent* affair, and confidence in peace had been much strengthened by the advices received by the steamers *Anglo-Saxon* and *Hansa*, which had arrived out. Consols, under the influence of this feeling, had assumed great buoyancy, and had advanced to the rates current previous to the seizure of Mason and Slidell. The tone of the radical war Press was also much improved. The London *Post* regrets that our Government has not shown more alacrity in availing itself of what it calls the respite granted by England, and professes to find an unfavorable augury in its slowness; but no other paper seems to entertain the same views. The *Daily News*, on the contrary, finds in the delay encouraging signs of moderation, and a general disposition on our part to act with reason and justice.

Notice is made of a suspicious steamer cruising in the English Channel, off Dover, and it was surmized that it was the *Sumter*; but it was probably the U. S. gunboat *Tuscarora*.

We learn from the Cologne *Gazette* that the Prussian note to Washington urgently counsels peace. Should our Government refuse the demands of England, then, the *Gazette* says, the Powers will send a collective note to Washington, urging peace.

A meeting had been held, at Birmingham, with the auspices of the Mayor, to memorialize the Government in favor of arbitration, but the objects for which the meeting was called was defeated, and it was resolved to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Government.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was considerably excited. The sales of the week footed up 95,000 bales, and a considerable advance had taken place in all descriptions. Ten thousand bales had been purchased for export to America, and the screw steamers *John Bell*, *Hope* and *Sarah Sands*, were loading at Liverpool with the staple for this port. Breadstuffs were dull and declining, and Provisions were quiet.

From France the news is interesting. The Emperor had his usual reception on New-Year's Day, and made speeches to the various delegations which visited him. To the Clergy his address was so peculiar as to give rise to the impression that a serious attempt was about to be made to settle terms for the evacuation of Rome. The Bourse was buoyant.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, the bill to increase the clerical force of the War Department and bureaus was reported from the Military Committee, and passed, after being amended so as to give four additional clerks to the Navy Department. A bill for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The joint resolution to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in Kansas was taken up, and debated at considerable length. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, was very much afraid that it was intended to arm the negroes, and declared that the adoption of the resolution would extinguish the last hope of Union. Mr. Lane explained that no such intention was entertained, but that negroes would be used in building fortifications. The resolution was not disposed of. The numerous bills in reference to the confiscation of the property of rebels referred to the Judiciary Committee, were all reported back, with one as a substitute, which provides for confiscating the property and freeing the slaves of rebels. The Kansas contested seat case was then debated until the adjournment, without any conclusion being arrived at.

In the House, Mr. Conway, of Kansas, introduced a resolution—probably similar to that introduced by Mr. Lane in the Senate—to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in the Department of Kansas. The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a military post at or near Evansville, Ind. The Secretary of War was called upon for information relative to the propriety of constructing several branch railroads, with a view to more direct communication between Washington and New-York. A joint resolution was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means providing for a tax, which, with the revenue from the Tariff, will secure an annual sum of not less than $150,000,000. Its immediate consideration was opposed by Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, who advocated a postponement until Monday week. Messrs. Horton and Bingham, of Ohio, and Merrill, of Vermont, urged immediate action, and after refusing a postponement, 113 to 36, the resolution was passed, 133 to 5—Messrs. Allen, of Ohio; Robinson, of Illinois; Shiel, of Virginia; Voorhees, of Indiana, and Wood, of New-York, voting in the negative. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to prevent the exportation, melting or hoarding of coins and bullion. A bill was passed prohibiting the Chinese coolie trade in American vessels. A bill regulating the carrying of printed matter outside the mails was reported from the Post-office Committee, the object being to derive revenue therefrom. The House then considered the Fortification bill in Committee of the Whole, but did nothing with it, the time being taken up by Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, in an argument to prove that Congress has no right to pass a law to emancipate slaves.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, a favorable report was made on the bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to provide for the support of the families of volunteers by a tax. Among the bills introduced were two which interest our neighbors in Brooklyn—one supplementary to the Flatbush-avenue Extension act, and the other to amend the act relative to the Brooklyn Board of Education. Mr. Connolly, on the part of the Senate, was appointed to apportion the State into Congressional Districts. The resolution requesting the President and Congress to adopt some plan for the exchange of prisoners was called up and adopted.

In the Assembly, a petition in favor of tolling the freight on railroads competing with the canals was presented. Notice was given of a bill to prohibit the use of suspension chain bridges at ferry landings. This measure has probably been suggested by the late accident at the Jackson Ferry, where several persons lost their lives in consequence of the breaking of a chain suspending the bridge on the Brooklyn side. A number of bills were introduced—among them one for the relief of New-York soldiers held as prisoners in the rebel States; one to make the support of the families of volunteers a State tax; one to repeal the capital punishment law; one to fix the compensation of the Chamberlain of this City, and one to exempt soldiers from military taxation. A concurrent resolution was introduced, and laid over, proposing an application to Congress for an appropriation for the proper defence of this City and the Northern and Western frontier lakes, and to secure the reimbursement of State money expended for the purpose. Alderman Brady's remarks relative to bribing the last Legislature, made at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, as reported in the New-York Times, were read as a question of privilege, and, after some debate, the matter was referred to the Committee on Privilege and Elections, with power to send for persons and papers. The Standing Committees were announced by the Speaker, and a list of them will be found elsewhere.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. H. S. Putnam, arrived in this City from Manchester. It numbers 1,000 men, all of whom are armed and equipped. The regiment will remain in this City until further orders.

In the Board of Education last evening the annual report of the City Superintendent was received, showing a flourishing condition of the public schools during the past year. The average attendance of scholars was 4,670 more than in 1860. $1,500,000 has been spent for the support of public schools during the past year, of which $820,000 was paid to teachers, $76,000 for school apparatus, $259,000 for building and repairing school-houses, and $150,000 for the support of evening schools, the Free Academy and for incidents.

William Davis, one of the contrabands from Fortress Monroe, gave a most interesting story of his life and a plea on behalf of the slave, at the Cooper Institute last evening. He made an eloquent appeal for the releasement of the contrabands now under Government control.

The Western Peninsula of Upper Canada has been divided into two military departments, of which London and Hamilton are to be centres. Gen. Napier is to command at Hamilton, and Gen. Russell at London.

It is currently rumored, according to the Boston *Journal*, that Hon. Caleb Cushing is collecting materials for a review of Gov. Andrew's executive career, which will be as scathing as he can make it.

Hon. William Appleton has made another donation of $10,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital, as an addition to the fund to enable such patients as would otherwise be compelled to leave imperfectly cured to remain until a thorough reëstablishment of health might be effected.

Letters received in Boston from Col. Wm. Raymond Lee represent that he was never in better health, while his fellow-prisoners were well. Ex-Minister Faulkner had been very kind to them, and an amelioration of their condition was anticipated.

There was increased buoyancy in the Stock Market yesterday, and a further improvement of 1 ℔ cent. in prices. New-York Central 84. The premium on Gold declined to 102¾@102⅞, and Exchange on London was lower and unsettled after the English news.

The stormy weather, yesterday, seriously impeded business. Breadstuffs were quiet, though buyers had any existing advantage. A fair demand prevailed for Rio Coffee, Hay, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Whisky, which latter was dearer. Sugars, Common Resin, and the principal kinds of Provisions were in moderate request. Cotton was dull and unsettled. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Live Stock Markets have been sufficiently supplied with beeves and sheep, and largely overstocked with swine. Beeves have declined ¼c. ℔ lb., though the receipts are less than last week. They sold slowly yesterday, and a few were left over. Sheep are a shade higher, and sell as fast as they arrive. Live hogs are coming forward in unprecedented numbers, and can neither be sold nor yarded as fast as they arrive. Thousands more are on the way, waiting for a chance to come on. Prices are even declining from the previous low rates.

The Public Credit to be Maintained.

The money bills of Congress must originate with the Representatives of the People. The Senate cannot initiate either a revenue or an appropriation bill. In this the practice of our Government assimilates to the constitutional perogative of the British House of Commons. In view of these facts, the overwhelming vote of the House of Representatives, yesterday, in favor of ample taxation for the maintenance of the public credit, is doubly auspicious for the success of the measure.

The resolution upon which a vote of 133 to 5 was had, was moved by Mr. Erastus Corning, of New-York, from the Committee of Ways and Means. It is emphatic in its terms; generous in the sum total to be levied, and comprehensive in its object. An affirmation of the principle as well as duty and necessity of taxation was imperatively called for by the crisis of the Treasury and the country. It admitted of no delay. It authorized no temporary postponement. The introduction of such a resolution, from the highest financial authority of the House—its own Committee of Ways and Means—without its immediate adoption, would have been productive of doubt, and thereby of much irritation, rather than relief to the public suspense on this subject. The motion for postponement from the Ohio member, (whose peculiar sense of loyalty has won the unenviable praise of the rebel Press,) was, therefore, promptly voted down—113 to 36. And the result of the vote which followed on the main question, leaves as little doubt of the purpose of the present Congress to support the public credit, at every cost, as of the earnest wish of the people to respond to their action and measures to this great end.

We have said that this important and timely resolution is comprehensive in its object. It is not alone to pay the annual interest, and thereby secure the good credit of the principal of the Public Debt, *but to provide an ample Sinking Fund* for its ultimate liquidation. This last denotes the true earnestness of a sound financial policy. The principle of a Sinking Fund is acknowledged as not only wise and judicious in itself, whether applied to National, or Municipal, or Corporate Debt, but its silent, though unerring action, is of the first importance to the market, as well as intrinsic value of the Public Loans. The half-yearly investments for account of this Fund, and the process of compounding the interest upon these investments, create a periodical demand in the open market, the influence of which it is almost impossible to exaggerate. It might, perhaps, be aptly illustrated, though on a comparatively small scale, in the instance of the 6 per cents of the great railway presided over by Mr. Corning himself, the New-York Central, which, without any mortgage security and no pledge of payment beyond the lien of one and a quarter per cent. of the principal on the annual income of the road, command, in the hardest times, from 85 to 90 per cent., and are now selling at 95 per cent. Not because the bonds are esteemed by the holders above price, but because a certain amount *must* be had by the Company every three or six months. And this one and a quarter per cent. of the principal annually compounded will sink the entire debt in the thirty years for which it was originally created.

The action to-day having afforded the proper guaranty of the continued high security of the National Loans, to whatever amount the wants of the War is likely to require, the forms of the new creation of Treasury paper may now properly be discussed with reference to their convenience and immediate availability, independent of all reasonable doubt of the good credit in the market or in the hands of the People of whatever form or forms of obligation may be concluded upon. If, as we are advised from Washington, the Committee of Ways and Means should adhere to the bill already prepared for an issue of United States Treasury Notes, of circulation, as a National currency, convertible into the Public Stocks of the Government, there can be no remaining question that they well be welcomed by the public and find free circulation in every section of the country; in all departments of business; through all channels of ordinary traffic and exchange. As a currency of uniform and reliable value, from one extreme of the land to the other, during the general suspension of specie payments by the Banks, these United States Notes would be esteemed a great public convenience, and as a convertible paper, at the end of the war, and on the resumption of the Banks, it is safe to say that they would become more valuable than the Gold which the Banks would then be able to tender on their own Notes and Deposits, in proportion to the premium borne by the Public Stocks of the United States, into which they are made convertible.

It is not essential, however, as we remarked a few days ago, to say that this or any other form is the best and only one which should be adopted. The subject comes up again in connection with the vote of taxation just adopted by the representatives of the people, which secures *all* forms of Treasury paper. We revert to it only to say that in all fairness of discussion, whether in Bank circles or through the public Press, we should cease to doubt either the credit or convertibility of United States Notes of Circulation. Let those who oppose them as part of the currency of the country do so, in all candor, because they object to a National Currency in any and every form, and to its interference or competition with the local paper issues of the State Banks: not on the untenable ground of the want of good faith and ability in the Government that issues it, nor by quoting precedents which, under the taxation resolved upon, can have no affinity with it.

England Preparing for Peace.

The release of Messrs. Slidell and Mason had not been announced in England at the departure of the *Arabia*. So universal and assured, however, was the confidence in the preservation of peace, that the last indication of war panic seems to have disappeared, and business was subsiding into its customary channels. Consols, which upon the news of the *Trent* affair fell off four per cent., had nearly regained their previous level; and while the decline in cotton, caused by the prospect of an early opening of the blockade, had been recovered, breadstuffs were dull. It is to these indications we are constrained to look as the most reliable barometer of public sentiment. In the business marts men venture fortunes upon their opinions; and are not likely to stake them without some better argument for the risk, than purely crude conjecture and speculation. We are authorized to infer that, while assured of nothing more than the American willingness to discuss the pending issue amicably, and refer it, if desired, to arbitration, the British people believed the possibility of war had passed away. When it was learned how much more friendly and decisive a position we have assumed in giving up the rebel agents, we may be sure the demonstration was even more emphatic and gratifying.

What is most striking in the news is the unmistakable evidence of relief and satisfaction at the evasion of war. All the very natural, but, as events show, unreasonable suspicions of John Bull's eagerness for a quarrel are cleared up. We are no longer justified in believing that the late issue, when settled, would only give place to another, in which, if peace were to be had at all, we should buy it with sacrifices incompatible with the National safety and dignity. The prevalent sentiment in England does not admit of so unfavorable an interpretation. To have escaped a conflict is so palpably a source of congratulation, that the idea of a new ground of complaint being sought to replace the one we have destroyed is nowhere entertained. The British Government may not, indeed, be averse from a collision; although the exceedingly temperate wording of Lord Russell's demand for Slidell and Mason goes far to show the British Government itself to have been, in this particular, misrepresented by the furious insolence of journals claiming to be its organs. But, without the cordial support of the people, the most belligerent aspirations of Lord Palmerston and his Press would have to be checked and suppressed; and we may, therefore, quiet the last apprehension of a collision, so far as England can provoke one; and that none will be voluntarily offered by the American Government we have every reason to believe.

Thus ends the only hope left the rebel leaders. This anticipated war was the last card but one they had to play. The other is the bribe to be offered England and France as a condition of their mediation in the civil dispute, the South guaranteeing to provide for the gradual abolition of Slavery, to make all its ports forever free, and to assent to some resonable treaty with the Northern States for the rendition of fugitives. There are those who believe these terms will at once be presented at London and Paris. But, if presented, they will not be accepted. Both France and England are irrecoverably committed against intervention; and no mediation, they are well aware, could be successful until the entire military and naval force of both had been added to that of the rebels. There is no point upon which the diplomatic correspondence of the State Department during last year was clearer, than the utter inadmissibility of foreign mediation. We have chosen to consider the issue altogether domestic; and what we declined to concede in the dark days of August we are not likely to grant now, when we are confident of an early and triumphant end to the struggle. The messages of peace we are now receiving from across the sea may therefore be received without fear of war-blasts to follow. The South must even play out its game single-handed.

The Bankers at the Capitol.

The telegraph brings us what are called the results of the various conferences among themselves, and with the Secretary of the Treasury, of certain representatives of the Boston and Philadelphia Banks and three or four Bank gentlemen from this City. These results differ from the original programme urged by the same parties upon the Secretary and the Committee of Ways and Means, in recognizing the $50,000,000 of United States Notes already in circulation as worthy of the support and countenance of the Banks, which they promise shall be given, by their free receipt and payment at Bank. They also differ from the earlier conferences on Saturday and Monday last, in leaving out of view the opinions, consent or purposes of the Committee of Ways and Means, which we take to be significant of the present unwillingness of the Committee to forego their own bills on the subject. Nor do we find, from the wording of the dispatch, that the results now arrived at have the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury. The whole matter, we presume, amounts to nothing more than the financial conclusions which should be arrived at by the Government, in the opinion of a party of gentlemen presumed to be conversant with the subject, and by no means indifferent to their own interests as money-lenders, any more than to the policy of the Government as the great borrower.

Having admitted the claim of the present $50,000,000 United States Notes to Bank confidence, these gentlemen proceed to point out their preference to 3.65 per cent. Exchequer Bills over a further issue of United States Notes. The reasons for this are not apparent beyond the fact that while both are made convertible into Three Year Bonds or Twenty Year Stocks, the interest of 3.65 per cent. per annum until such conversion is made, would be desirable to the buyers and holders. There is perhaps another reason for this preference which shows itself in the concluding result, to wit, that to make a limited issue of United States Notes a legal tender would scarcely be desirable, while the larger issue is to bear a rate of interest which would exclude it from the ordinary office of currency. From all which it seems evident that the uppermost thought with these gentlemen is to defeat the stamp of legal tender upon a National Currency of any kind. We do not know that the country would be distressed if this prerogative of the National Government should be postponed for another season, but we are quite sure, that if the bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee should be adopted, and the issue of United States Notes, with the stamp in question, be increased to $150,000,000, they will be recognized as a valuable auxiliary to the operations of the Treasury in time of War, and a most convenient Currency to the People at all times.

A Libel on American Sentiment.

It will be conceded that we have not been of those who have unduly recalcitrated against the talking tendencies of Congress, but it is difficult indeed to keep one's temper under the strain to which Mr. Lovejoy put it on Tuesday, by his jumble of ignorance, bombast and conceit. He wished to indicate his opposition to the proposed appropriation for the exhibition of American productions at the World's Fair, London, and the following is a sample of how he did it:

> "I am very decidedly opposed to this bill. I think it is enough for us, in all conscience, to have been *humbugged and dishonored and disgraced by the British nation*, without now appropriating thirty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of an American exhibition there. That disgrace was all that the nation could bear. *We marched up to it sweating great drops of blood. We came to it as Christ went to the cross, saying: 'If it be possible, let this cup pass from us;'* and yet we are required to say that we did it cheerfully—that we did it gladly—and that we now appropriate thankfully $35,000 to fit out commissioners to appear at the *Court of St. James*. Inasmuch as we have submitted to that disgrace, as we have submitted to be thus dishonored by Great Britain, I think the least we can do is to acknowledge it, and to stay at home till the time comes that we can whip that nation. Every time I think of that surrender, the words come instinctively to me which Æneas used when requested by Queen Dido to rehearse the sufferings which had befallen the Trojans during the siege and capture of Troy: "Oh, Queen! you require me to renew the intolerable grief of that siege by reacting it." Every time the *Trent* affair comes up, every time that an allusion is made to it, every time that I have to think of it, that expression of the tortured and agonized Trojan exile comes to my lips—I am made to renew the horrors which I suffered when the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell reached us. I acknowledge it, *I literally wept tears of vexation*. I hate it, and I hate the British Government. I here now publicly avow and record that hate, and declare that it shall be unextinguishable. I mean to cherish it while I live, and to bequeath it to my children when I die; and if I am alive when war with England comes, and if I can carry a musket in that war, I will carry it. *I trust in God that the time is not far distant when we shall have suppressed this rebellion, and be prepared to avenge and wipe out this insult that we have received. We will then stir up Ireland, we will appeal to the Chartists of England, we will go to the old French habitans of Canada, we will join hands with France and Russia to take away the Eastern possessions of that proud empire and will take away the crown from that Government before we cease. I trust in God that that time will come.*"

We print on this page these disgraceful and blasphemous words simply to signalize them as a gross libel on American sentiment and American sense. We wish those who from abroad follow the deliberations of our legislative body, in order to catch the spirit and temper of the United States, distinctly to understand that these crudities which he has the impudence to affiliate to "the nation," represent the views of Mr. Owen Lovejoy, a misrepresentative of the State of Illinois, and nobody else among the twenty millions of the loyal States. To the European enemies of the Republic, and to all Secessionists here and abroad, this speech will no doubt be welcome. For all others, its very absurdity will happily deprive it of all power of doing harm.

We do not favor the appropriation for the purpose indicated, and which was passed by a large majority of the House. It will, we trust, be negatived in the other branch of the Legislature. But our opposition has its origin in quite other considerations than those expressed by Mr. Lovejoy in a speech which disgraced the body in which it was made.

The Burnside Expedition.

The public has a quiet confidence in the successful issue of the Burnside expedition. Whatever may be its work, and wherever it may be going, no one seems to doubt its safely reaching its destination, or that it will unfailingly achieve the purpose for which it has been sent. This proceeds partly from confidence in the men who lead the expedition, partly from the fact that every one believes it will strike in an unanticipated and unguarded quarter, and partly from the success of each of the three coastwise expeditions that have preceded this one. Every one seems to believe, too, that more important results will follow this expedition than either of the others. Though the previous expeditions were successes so far as regards effecting a landing, they are generally regarded as failures in respect of real results. When the first expedition landed on Cape Hatteras, it was popularly believed that a heavy column of troops would be immediately thrown on the mainland of North Carolina, which would penetrate inland and relieve that State, and then attack the main body of the rebels in the rear. But half a year has elapsed without any such result. So with Butler's Ship Island expedition. It was only to rendezvous for the day on that island sand-hill, and very soon it was to push on to New-Orleans or Mobile—which, up to this moment, there is no appearance of its doing. The Port Royal Expedition was to give us possession of Charleston and Savannah a week or a fortnight after it landed—which it has not yet done. In all this, of course, the public was a little too sanguine in its anticipations, and is now much too depreciatory in its criticism. These expeditions have accomplished a great deal, which will appear clearly enough when the history of the rise and fall of this rebellion comes to be written. But we suspect that Burnside's expedition has work to do whose importance will be more immediately apparent, and whose results will be speedier and more evidently visible than in the case of the other expeditions. The rebels at Manassas have only two direct and effective lines of railroad connecting with the States of the South. One of these lines, that through East Tennessee, is in imminent danger of capture by our victorious column in Eastern Kentucky, joined to our forces near the Cumberland River. It may be, if, as is generally understood, the Burnside column is to operate at some point between Hatteras and Cape Lookout, that the other of these railroad lines, which is within easy striking distance, is about to be seized, and thereby the rebels be compelled either to leave Manassas or to starve. If such be the design, it is to be hoped that our troops will not squat down for any length of time on the coast, and thereby give the rebels a chance to make Goldsboro', which is the point necessary for us to capture, another impregnable Manassas.

Austria's Word on the Trent Case.

We begin to pay the penalty for the act of Capt. Wilkes in the volley of paper pellets of the diplomatic sort, that arrives from across seas. The example which France has set in defining her position anent the *quæstio vexata*, will doubtless be imitated by all the Great Powers of Europe, and by others not so great. Austria has given us a piece of her mind, and it will be found recorded in the dispatch (dated Dec. 18) of Count Rechberg to the Imperial Minister at Washington, Chevalier De Hulsemann, which we printed yesterday, with the accompanying reply of Mr. Seward. It is a matter of profound gratitude that Count Rechberg has contented himself with very briefly indicating the position of the Viennese Cabinet as entirely coincident with that of England, without entering into any discussion on the merits of the case. For what had he chosen to debate the theme under the united influence of diplomatic circumlocution and the German habit of mind to look at things with reference to the subjective and the objective, the "finite, the infinite and the Union between them!" Let us think of it and be grateful.

There is no need to go back to the traditional tendency of England and Austria to hunt diplomatically in couples, or to the more recent display of extraordinary affection for the Imperial despotism by certain British statesmen, in order to account for the prompt accord of the two Cabinets on the international dispute. No nation can show a record more consistent in its claims to limit the power of maritime belligerents, and the Austrian school of legists—among whom Hubner and Heffter stand prominent—have long been distinguished for pushing the doctrine of neutral rights to an extreme of liberality. It may be to the influence of this traditional policy of his Government that we are to attribute the assumption, implied throughout his dispatch, of a clearness and definiteness as to the right and wrong of the case in view of international law, that we can hardly find in the written record. "We cannot," he says, "but acknowledge that, *according to the notions of international law adopted by all the Powers*, England could not, in any wise, in the present case, refrain from reclamation against the *affront* to her flag."

Now, we are not so sure that the principles involved in the seizure of the rebel ambassadors are of such scientific clearness and universality of acceptance as the Austrian Minister would make it appear; for the chief result of the exhaustive discussion of the case has been to bring out with marked emphasis how diverse is the interpretation which different nations give to the public code. If supreme considerations of national duty had not bound our Government to carry into the adjustment of the *Trent* case that consistent policy proclaimed by the United States, which seeks to guarantee the most liberal privileges of neutrals, waving the use of English principles and precedents, it is not so clear that we should have been able to find in the public code—we certainly should not in that of Great Britain—those absolute "rules which guide international relations" from which Count Rechberg urges the American Government to take counsel. Neither is it so clear that, even had the United States *not* seen fit to give a categorical assent to the reclamation of Great Britain, but had determined to open diplomatic negotiations on the matter, it would have resulted in instant war, and disturbed the "peace of the world," as the Austrian diplomat assumes. Subsequent developments have abundantly shown that the mature judgment of England would have permitted no such suicidal folly. It is proper, however, to say that, barring this unconscious falsification of our true position and relations in this complication, the dispatch of the Austrian Minister is animated by a moderate and friendly spirit toward the United States.

The brief, yet adequate and dignified reply of Mr. Seward is limited to referring the Austrian Government to the correspondence had between the American Government and Great Britain and France, as evidence that the United States are incapable for a moment of seeking to disturb the "peace of the world," but are "*deliberately* just and friendly in their intercourse with all foreign nations." The Secretary also improves the opportunity of the correspondence to request the coöperation of Austria in the grand end of obtaining a revision of the law of nations, which may render more definite and certain the rights and obligations of States in time of war.

The City Inspector's Report.—The mortality of New-York City during the year just closed is quite up to the frightful ratio of previous years. The total number of deaths was 22,117, being, says the City Inspector, as compared with the preceding year, a decrease of 598 deaths. But this small apparent deficit is more than counterbalanced by the deaths (natural deaths) which took place among the troops from this City on the Potomac, and which should have been mentioned in a comparison of last year's with previous years' City mortality. This decrease of inhabitants was not made up from other sources; and the gross resident population of the City in 1861 was not otherwise certainly any *greater* than it was the previous year, so that the old ratio of deaths was probably raised higher even than ever.

Every one believes that if the few simple laws of public health were enforced, this constantly rising scale of mortality would be reduced by *thousands*; and every one knows that, as the ostensible head of the ostensible Health Department of the City, the City Inspector is greatly lacking in his duty in this matter. Perhaps it is in the very constitution of the Department that it should be inefficient, and perhaps it is from the incompetency of the acting officials. The Legislature, however, have this whole matter now in hand, and it is likely that now, at least, it will receive honest discussion and treatment. The City Inspector's report is of preposterous length, and much of it is devoted to repetitions of former reports, and to the discussion of matters that have properly no place in such a document. If Methusaleh were alive, he might possibly find time to read through the interminable messages, papers and reports that have lately been transmitted to us from our City Government, our State Government and our National Government. But they are all too absurdly long for short-lived generations like these.

The Devil's Business Directory.—The *Herald* is as indefatigable in its assaults upon public morals, as it is upon every foundation of social order and government. It surrenders, our readers are possibly aware, a material portion of its space to the promotion of licentiousness and indecency; the largest latitude being given to advertisers of assignations, private boarding-houses for ladies, secret dens of unspeakable infamy, astrological cribs, where the simple are fleeced and started upon the road to ruin, mock-auctions of household furniture, gambling hells, horse-races, rat-matches, pugilistic encounters, in fact, every avenue and opportunity wanting to the inexperienced, disposed to enter upon evil courses, is spread before them in that guide-book to the infernal regions. And so utterly crapulous is the compiler of this abominable stuff, that he chafes at the presence of any matter in his columns which is not obviously prurient and distinctly promotive of some kind of vice. His ingenuity is racked to convert what is modest and innoxious into what is obscene and pernicious. The very remedies advertised for the cure of loathsome diseases, he makes the occasion of editorial discussions, which can only tend to propagate the diseases themselves. The practice may possibly have its profitable side. That class of advertisers who can only find admission for their announcements in decent sheets, on condition of pruning them of all impropriety or shadow of offensiveness, will at once see the importance of resorting to a paper, which not only glosses and explains their meaning in its editorial pages, but does so with a grossness and viciousness, which cannot fail to excite the impurest ideas and passions. But, on the other hand, there is a reason to fear that thousands who are induced by an idle curiosity to watch the daily capers of this mountebank, will realize the danger of bringing its filth into the household, and will discard it altogether. The balance of profit and loss will not, therefore, be so certainly favorable; especially as there is the additional risk of the Grand Jury indicting its editor for issuing an obcene publication. Upon the whole, will it not be better for the *Herald* to recruit its advertising by an expedient less hazardous?

New-York's Military Contingent.—In other years, the reports of the Adjutant-General of the State have been but dry and tabular documents. But this year, the report has a significance which makes even its tables and columns of figures fascinating. It is a record of the patriotism and military spirit of the Empire State. A hundred and twenty thousand men raised during the year! A hundred thousand soldiers now under arms! Truly, New-York maintains its old preëminence; and, where all the States have done well, still she leads the column. Adjutant-General Hillhouse furnishes the details of these imposing numbers; and gives some idea of the labor involved in putting such masses of citizens in the field. He gives many valuable suggestions in regard to the reorganization of the State Militia, so that we may be still better prepared for any emergencies that may arise in the future. Among other things, he suggests that military drills and the study of tactics should be introduced into our higher schools and academies. This is a good idea, though there is danger, in the present state of the nation, and in the present state of the public mind, that rather too much attention may be paid to military matters by youth. We are at war now only that we may the more surely and enduringly enjoy the greater glories of peace. But an hour's drill one or two days in the week, under proper precautions, would do much to produce a manly bearing in the boys, and would be an agreeable and healthful change from the severe and depressing studies of a modern school-room. There are many other valuable suggestions in the report, which will be found in the abstract we publish in another column.

More Rebel Testimony as to the Blockade.—Rebel testimony to the rigorous efficiency of the blockade of the Southern coast accumulates constantly. The latest is from the Memphis *Appeal*, of the 3d inst., which declares that "the risk of running the blockade at present is too great, and comparatively *but few are willing to encounter the losses that are so apt to follow the experiment*. It is understood that the rebel authorities have gone to the trouble to prepare a formidable schedule of skiffs, shallops and scows claimed to have evaded the vigilance of our cruisers, which they intend laying on the tables of the members of the French and English Parliaments against their approaching session, in the hope of persuading those Governments to raise the blockade. If evidence is to be offered on this score, it will not be very hard to offset the fraudulent list by an accumulated series of testimonials as to its efficiency from the Southern journals themselves—testimonials reluctantly wrung from those who have the best means of knowing its extraordinary rigor.

New-Jersey Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, ETC.

Trenton, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The State Senate has partially organized.

On the second ballot, Mr. Crowell, Independent Democrat, of Union, voted for himself and was elected President.

Eighteen ballots were had for Secretary of the Senate, when an adjournment took place. The Democrats generally voted for A. R. Speer, of New-Brunswick, and James S. Yard, of Monmouth, (the latter receiving two votes,) Messrs. Crowell and Reckless.

In the House the Governor's Message was read.

The Governor gives a concise account of the finances of the State, and of the amount expended for furnishing soldiers for the war. He recommends that resolutions be passed urging the location of a Naval Academy at Perth Amboy; also resolutions testifying a grateful remembrance of the services of Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott. He also recommends a tax of $100,000, for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and to provide a sinking fund for the debt.

Trenton, Wednesday, Jan. 15—P. M.

In the Senate, this afternoon, the Democrats nominated Morris R. Hamilton, of Camden, for Secretary, and he was elected—Mr. Crowell voting for him. Linn Boyd, of Passaic, was elected Engrossing Clerk, and Evans, Assistant Secretary. The organization being complete the Governor sent in his Message.

A Strange Phenomenon.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

At Steyestown, Somerset County, and Cownamaugh, Cambria County, to-day, the telegraph operators report that thunder and lightning accompanied a fall of snow.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA OFF CAPE RACE.

Confidence in Peace Gaining Strength.

The Answer of Our Government to the British Demands Anticipated.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS AND COTTON.

Anxiety of the European Powers for Peace.

Nature of the Prussian Note to Our Government.

Ten Thousand Bales of Cotton for Export to America.

Halifax, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, *via* Queenstown on the 5th instant, for New-York and Halifax, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock last night.

The *Arabia* was boarded by the News Yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of news obtained, which is one week later.

The *Arabia* has on board troops for Canada, comprising two batteries of the Fifteenth Brigade of Artillery.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry early on the morning of the 3d inst., and at Liverpool the same night.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 3d inst.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 3d inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news by the steamship *Anglo-Saxon* and *Hansa* had materially strengthened confidence in peace.

Consols showed great buoyancy, and had further advanced about ½ ℘ cent., and closed firm on Friday, the 3d instant, at the quotations current before the *Trent* affair, and showing an advance of ¾ since the 1st instant.

The London *Times* says: "From the character of the rise in Consols on the 3d instant, it is inferred that the *Hansa* may have brought advices to the Government from Lord Lyons of some information having been given by the Cabinet at Washington that Messrs. Mason and Slidell would be given up."

The London *Herald* says: "Speculations appeared to be guided by private information from American diplomatic circles." The same journal, in an editorial, says:

"It behooves both England and France to consider whether the time has not arrived for recognizing the Southern Confederacy."

The London *Daily News* remarks: "As yet the Washington Government has not spoken. But if the theory of some of its cotemporaries be correct, that Government really resides in the New-York Press. The question of peace was really decided when the *Hansa* left." The same paper says that the arbitration principle has been ridden to death by injudicious friends, and condemns the policy of dividing English opinion at the present time.

The London *Times* professes to expose some of the strange delusions entertained by the American papers in regard to their own omnipotence and invulnerability. It also gives a letter from T. M. McKay, of Liverpool, showing the difficulties America would experience in carrying out the prevailing schemes.

The coupons for the January dividends on the Virginia bonds have been returned by Messrs. Baring Bros., with the answer, "No advices to pay." The same answer is anticipated relative to the debts of the other Southern States.

The London *Morning Post* regrets that the Washington Cabinet has evinced no alacrity to avail themselves of the respite granted by England, and draws unfavorable deductions therefrom.

The *Daily News*, per contra, finds in the delay encouraging signs of moderation, and a general disposition on the part of the Washington Government to act with reason and justice.

A suspicious steamer had been seen cruising in the English Channel, off Dover, and there are strong reasons to suppose it was the privateer *Sumter*. [Pobably the U. S. gunboat *Tuscarora*.—Ed. Times.]

The Paris *Temps* is assured that the United States Attorney-General will give an opinion that Mason and Slidell should be delivered up.

The Cologne *Gazette* says the Prussian note to Washington does not treat the *Trent* affair from the point of view of public right, but urgently counsels peace. It says, should America reject the demands of England, the Powers will send a collective note to Washington urging peace.

The *Times* reproduces a letter written by Mr. Seward in 1839, to Wm. Brown, of Liverpool, in which Mr. Seward repudiates the idea that the American Government could ever be guilty of so gross a violation of its faith as to confiscate, in time of war, money invested in American securities in time of peace.

The *Times* in an editorial on the subject thinks it is not an inopportune moment to bring forward this declaration, the more particularly as England has been menaced by threats of confiscation by journals evidently in communication with the Washington Government. The article concludes by expressing hopes for peace, but declaring that threats will accomplish nothing, the only solution being the release of the prisoners.

A meeting was held in Birmingham under the auspices of the Mayor, for the purpose of memorializing the Government in favor of arbitration in the *Trent* affair. After very turbulent proceedings, the memorial was defeated, and an amendment carried, leaving the matter in the hands of the Government. Nobody of importance took part in the meeting.

Mr. Cardwell, M. P., in a speech at Oxford, anticipated that America would accede to England's demands—but, if not, he believed that England would have just cause for war. He deprecated the attacks made on American institutions, too, and urged that the present was not the time for irritating comments.

The screw steamers *John Bell*, the *Hope*, and *Sarah Sands*, are loading cotton at Liverpool for New-York, and additional steamers were expected to be taken up.

The ship *R. D. Shepherd* left Liverpool on the 3d for New-Orleans, *via* Havana.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, on New-Year's Day, made an address to the Diplomatic Corps, and received, as usual, the various state bodies. In response to an address from the Senate, he said he counted on the Senate to assist him in perfecting the Constitution, and at the same time maintaining intact the fundamental basis on which it rests. To the Legislative body he merely expressed the hope that they would see in the recent modifications of the Constitution a new proof of his confidence in their intelligence and patriotism. To the clergy, he gave assurance that they might count on his protection and lively sympathy, telling them that they knew how to render to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's and to God the things that are God's.

This expression had given rise to the idea that a serious attempt is about to be made to settle terms for the evacuation of Rome.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that the Government cannot possibly comply with the request for men-of-war to carry merchandize to America.

The Bourse had been buoyant and higher, but closed quiet, at 67f. 50c.

ITALY.

On New-Year's Day the Pope received Gen. Goyon and French officers. Gen. Goyon spoke of devotion to the Pope, and the latter thanked Goyon for the sentiments expressed. The present French soldiers at Rome would not permit the fulfillment of any irreligious or impolitic act. The Pope concluded by bestowing the apostolical benediction on the Imperial family, the Emperor Napoleon, and the whole French company.

The National Roman Committee had placarded bills in Rome declaring that the issue of Roman Consuls by the Pontifical Government after the 27th March, 1863, would not be recognized by the Italian Government, as from the moment the Italian Parliament declared Rome the capital of Italy the temporal power of the Pope legally terminated.

The Chamber resumed its sittings on the 3d.

Rattazzi communicated a speech made by the King to a Parliament deputation, in which he said he hoped the Italian cause will make greater progress in the coming year than in the past.

Ricasoli had renounced the idea of seeking a colleague for the portfolio of the Interior, and the Cabinet remains unchanged.

PRUSSIA.

The King, in addressing the Ministry on New-Year's Day, said the year commenced with a serious aspect throughout the world, rendering it the duty of Prussia to be prepared for any eventualities, and he asserted this should be done. In reply to the congratulations of the army, he said Prussia could calmly behold what events may arise from the state of things in non-European countries, because his army stands ready formed and armed.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree has been issued, in consequence of recent disturbances, sanctioning the closing of the University at St. Petersburgh, and ordering the dismissal of the professors and students.

INDIA.

Calcutta, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Cotton goods firm; Twist unchanged. Indigo excited. Exchange 2s. ⅝d. Rice and Linseed high. Freights to London 60s.

At Bombay, cotton and cotton goods were materially advancing.

A man, captured at Kurrachee, while trying to get away from India, is said to have been recognized as Nena Sahib.

Pekin, Wednesday, Nov. 13, *via* St. Petersburgh.

The Emperor has arrived at Pekin. Prince Kong has been appointed Regent. The Supreme Council, composed of members hostile to Europeans, is dissolved. On Shun, President of the Finance Department, was publicly executed, and two other persons of high order were strangled, by order of the Emperor.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

St. Petersburgh, Jan. 5.

It is reported that Russia, at the commencement of the difficulty between American States, employed all her influence in favor of peace, and has recently taken steps to the same end. The Russian Cabinet has communicated to the great Powers all the reports received from her representatives at Washington.

Turin, Jan. 5.

Garibaldi, in accepting the Presidency of the Genoa Rifle Association, urged them to "hasten to prepare to take up arms, because the moment approaches for giving fresh proofs of your bravery."

Commercial Intelligence by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The regular *Brokers' Circular* is not completed. The sales of the week (four days) foot up 80,000 bales, the market closing buoyant on Thursday, with a considerable advance upon all descriptions. The sales of Friday were 25,000 bales, of which 15,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing excited, and ⅛d. higher. The official figures call middling Orleans 12¾d.@12⅞d., while private authorities report an advance during the week to 13d.

Ten thousand bales have been purchased for export to America.

Advices from Manchester are favorable. The market is firmer though quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report Flour very dull, and 6d.@1s. lower; American is quoted at 29s.@33s. Wheat is irregular and 2d.@3d. lower; sales of Red Western at 11s. 5d.@12s. 4d. Red Southern, 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d.; White Western, 12s. 9d.@13s.; White Southern, 13s.@13s. 6d. Corn dull and 1s. 6d. lower; sales of Mixed at 32s.; Yellow at 32s.@32s. 6d., and White at 35s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report Beef quiet, but steady. Pork firm. Bacon dull, and 1s.@2s. lower. Lard steady at 49s.@51s.6d.. Tallow declining; sales at 49s.@50s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes steady; Pots 36s.; Pearls 35s. Resin tending upward; common 12s.@13s. Spirits Turpentine advancing; sales at 65s. Sugar tending upward. Coffee, no sales. Rice firm. Linseed firmer. Linseed Oil easier; sales at 34s. 6d.@35s. Cod Oil quiet. Sperm Oil £96@£96 10s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros'. circular reports Breadstuffs quiet and tending downward. Iron dull at £5@£5 5s. for rails and bars. Sugar firmer. Coffee advanced 6d.@1s. Rice dull and unchanged. Tea tending upward. Spirits Turpentine active at 66s. Tallow declining; sales at 50s. Sperm Oil firm at £95@£96. Cod Oil £42. Linseed Oil steady at 33s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Consols closed on Friday at 92¾@92⅞ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £205,500.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American securities have nominally recovered a little, but business has been very dull. There are buyers of United States fives at 67. Illinois Central shares are quoted at 45@44 discount; Eries, 27½@28½.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Sunday.

Cotton—The sales yesterday were 15,000 bales, including 8,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing active and firmer at unchanged quotations.

Breadstuffs—The market is firmer.

Provisions—Provisions are firm, except Bacon, which is easier.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Saturday at 92¾@92⅞ for money.

American Stocks—The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 43@43½ discount; Erie, 27½@28½.

HAVRE MARKETS.

Cotton—The sales for the week have been 7,000 bales; Orleans tres Ordinaire, 156f.; Bas, 150f. The total stock in port amounts to 133,000 bales.

Barnum's New Liliputian.

INTERESTING RACE OF THE SHOWMEN—THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS BID FOR COMMODORE NUTT—WHO WON THE PRIZE.

Much interest among curiosity-mongers has been excited by the announcement that a dwarf even greater than Gen. Tom Thumb—that is of smaller stature than Gen. Tom Thumb—had been discovered at Manchester, N. H., in the person of Commodore Nutt. The showmen at once entered the market for this prodigy, and it is needless to say the indefatigable Barnum among the rest. Of the event of this competition, the Manchester *Guardian* gives the following information:

It has been a matter of great astonishment to people in this section that Gen. Tom Thumb should have been the centre of attraction wherever he went, in this country and Europe, visited by the poor and rich, by statesmen, Congressmen, Presidents, Kings and Queens, the pet of Courts and the most royal circles, loaded with jewels and diamonds, when we had a specimen of the Liliput family here in Manchester, 'head and shoulders' smaller, perfect in form, handsome, witty, and winning, and still 'unhonored and unsung.' For years he has occasionally walked our streets, but never without the crowd stopping and looking at him with wonder, to see a man of the size of a baby walking along with the ease and nonchalance of the Benicia Boy, or some other person who had got used to the staring throng."

The first approach made to the father of the tiny man was the following letter:

Florence Hotel, New-York, Jan. 8, 1862.

To Major Nutt, Manchester, N. H.:

Sir: I am one of the late firm of Howes & Cushing, who chartered a ship expressly to take our great American Circus to England five years ago. We performed before her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and the Royal family, on several occasions, and have met with the most triumphant success throughout Great Britain. Having just read a description of your little son, George Washington Nutt, and being assured it is correct, I wish to engage him to go to London for the Great Exhibition next year, and continue the engagement *several years. I will give you* Five Thousand Dollars *per year for him, beside paying all expenses.*

If you don't accept my offer, please don't engage him to other parties till I see you. I leave for Manchester next Monday. Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH CUSHING.

Barnum, however, had no intention of letting such a prize slip through his fingers, as will be seen by the following note to his agent:

Barnum's Museum, New-York, Jan. 10, 1862.

F. Hitchcock, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Don't fail to take the first train for Manchester, N. H., and secure if possible the dwarf, Commodore Nutt, if he answers the description given in the inclosed printed slip. Rather than fail in getting him, you may offer him or his father *thirty thousand dollars* for the privilege of exhibiting him three years, (this is about $200 per week,) beside which I will pay all expenses of board, clothing, costumes and travel of the little Commodore; also the expenses of any companion he may select, and will give him the profits of all sales of books, pictures, &c., and present him all cuts, properties and paraphernalia attached to the exhibition at the close of the engagement, including a splendid pair of ponies and carriage. In haste, yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

P. S.—I hear that several showmen are after him. Nail him, and don't let them get ahead of you. Get him on lower terms if you can. Get privilege of continuing engagement two years longer. If possible, on same terms. Payments always to be made weekly.

P. T. B.

This Mr. Hitchcock is the confidential agent of Mr. Barnum, and is the one who traveled through Europe with Gen. Tom Thumb. Mr. Hitchcock took the night train for New-York, arrived here Saturday morning, and, in company with Col. B. P. Cilley, a lawyer in this City, visited the Nutt family, two miles south of the city proper, and made a contract with Commodore Nutt for three years, with the privilege of two more.

While they were there making the bargain, the express agent for the telegraph came with the following dispatch:

New-York, Jan. 11, 1862.

To Major Rodnia Nutt:

Will give $16,000 for Commodore Nutt three years.

JUNE, HOWE, QUICK & CO.

The name of June is familiar to all people acquainted with circusses, and the company is making arrangements to travel through Europe.

This sudden demand from so many noted and responsible parties deeply affected Maj. Nutt, the father, but the Commodore bore his honors lightly, and seemed delighted with the prospect of an "onward movement," and a chance to show himself the Napoleon of the Liliputs.

The little fellow is an honarary member of the Amoskeag Veterans and Governor's Guards, and is really the pet of his native town. On Tuesday last, he bade his numerous friends farewell, and set out on his travels in search of fame and fortune, followed by the good wishes of all the good folks of Manchester. He is now in this City, and will appear at the American Museum early next month.

A Meeting of Remonstrance against the Removal of a Postmaster.

Katonah, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 15.

A meeting of the inhabitants of this vicinity to remonstrate against the removal of M. S. Benedict as Postmaster, was largely attended, and strong resolutions against such removal were unanimously passed, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Hon. John Jay, H. W. Smith, Hon. Arnold F. Dickinson, Seth Shane, M. D., and John Chadeyul, to present resolutions of the meeting to the Honorable Postmaster-General.

The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Hon. Vincent L. Bradford was reëlected President of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

Cold Feet—A Cure For.

S. C. SMITH, Esq., of the American Hotel of Babylon, L. I., had been troubled for many years with cold feet. He had seen

ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

used in hooping cough with great benefit, and he concluded to try one for each foot, cut to the shape of the foot. The relief was immediate, and he has never been troubled with cold feet since.

There never was so useful a strengthening warming Plaster as Alcock's Porous Plaster.

Those troubled with weak backs or breasts should try them.

Separate directions in English, German and Spanish.

Principal office, No. 294 Canal-st. Also, No. 4 Union-square. Price 25 cents each.

MARRIED.

Hering—Pease.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday evening, Jan. 13, by Rev. Mr. Peck, Mr. Alfred Hering to Miss Pamelia Pease.

Blauvelt—Myers.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 9, by Rev. J. Demarest, Jr., C. J. Blauvelt, of this City, to Mrs. A. M. Myers, of the former place.

DIED.

Lawrence.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, Isaac Lawrence, aged 53 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., northwest corner, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M. His remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I., for interment.

Morrison.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, Susan Kay, wife of William V. Morrison, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 6 Hammersley-place, West Houston-st.

Acby.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, Rudolph Edward Acby, in the 32d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the active and honorary members of Engine Companies Nos. 9 and 42, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 56 1st-st., this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. His remains will be interred at Tarrytown on Friday morning.

Merritt.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 13, Mrs. Maria Merritt, aged 72 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jane Mahan, No. 90 East 26th-st., on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Southwick.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 13, Anna C., wife of Richard A. Southwick, and daughter of the late David Crawford, of Newburgh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. D. Crawford, at Newburgh, N. Y.

Haight.—In Harlem, on Monday, Jan. 13, Mary W., Haight, widow of the late William Haight.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 3d-av. and 121st-st., Harlem, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M.

Anderson.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 15, suddenly, of erysepelas, Benjamin Anderson, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Nassau and Jay sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

Smith.—At the residence of his parents, at Washington Heights, Cornelius H., son of Bartlett and Mary A. Smith, aged 18 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, at 11 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

Coles.—At his residence in New-Rochelle, Westchester County, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 15, of typhoid fever, Robert H. Coles, in the 39th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, the 18th inst., at the Presbyterian Church at New-Rochelle, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 23.—Jan. 15, 1862.
29, 5, 51, 64, 68, 31, 46, 54, 17, 10, 62, 53, 52, 61.
Kentucky, Class 24—Jan. 15, 1862.
20, 44, 39, 71, 13, 23, 7, 34, 41, 36, 64, 1, 68, 75.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
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FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.
The greatest thing for Croup e'er known,
The public with great pleasure own;
It thousands rescues from the grave,
Hence in all the States they do it crave.
Sold by all Druggists. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

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WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL
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Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

AN-ICE SKATE FOR THE LADIES.—CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, has an assortment of cheap skates for the ladies, readily adjusted to the shoe.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,

Commanded by Col. W. A. Howard. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.

Last Chance.—Only one Company yet unfilled.

Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.

The pay of privates is SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Riggers, house-carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for COMPANY H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.

P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. Paulding, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. Mattice, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

ATTENTION CAVALRY.

Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farriers, two musicians, one saddler, one wagoner, three Sergeants and twenty-five able-bodied men. Apply to Lieut. CAMPBELL, at Mahoney's, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., N. Y.; also, to J. W. McCormick, at Quigley's, No. 87 South-st., corner Burling-slip; J. A. Evans, at John Baird's, No. 9 West-st., and to John W. White, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

Quartermaster General's Office, Washington City, Dec. 26, 1861.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service.

The attention of all Quartermasters of the Regular and Volunteer army is called to the above order from the Secretary of War.

M. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW NOVEL.
PILGRIMS OF FASHION.
By Kinahan Cornwallis.
Will be published to-morrow.

"We have had early sheets of this new novel by Mr. Kinahan Cornwallis, an author whose former efforts in England have been attended with considerable success, sent for our perusal, and we have formed a very favorable impression of the book, which is remarkable for its originality and freshness, and the clever manner in which it deals with the fashions and follies of the day. It is certainly a work of a very uncommon order, and we predict for it a more than ordinary success."—*New-York Herald.*

HARPER & BROTHERS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE NEW-YORK STATE ARMY LIST,
For January, 1862.

A work of great interest and value, containing a list of the Staff of the State, the Staff and Field Officers of the Militia, and the whole Commissioned Field, Staff, and Company Officers of the State Volunteers, with the dates of their commissions, and the location of their regiments. Published by the Proprietors,

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS:
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

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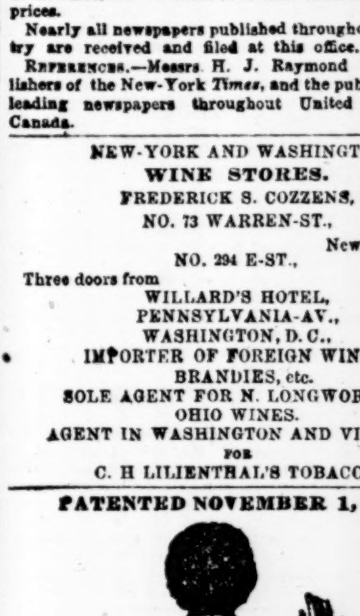

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IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
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A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
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Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
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WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 22d-st.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT THE SUN.

It will interest our readers, we believe, to know something of the current of public opinion about our *end* their terrestial luminary, as well as some facts bearing upon its present success and future prospects. A stream of congratulations, written and verbal, from personal friends and from leading men in public and private life, has poured, incessantly, upon the present Proprietor, since his return to the management of the Sun was made public, and we regret that the confidential nature of these communications prevents their reproduction here. They are, however, measurably symbolized in extracts presented below from the remarks of our brethren of the Press—selected only as specimens from a supply large enough to fill our whole sheet were we disposed to print them all.

The extraordinary demand for copies of the Sun since the New-Year commenced is not less an evidence of immediate success than of the good faith in which the many congratulations to which we refer were tendered. Scarcely a copy of any day's issue remains unsold, notwithstanding a large and increasing addition was daily made to the number printed, and already the increase of circulation numbers by thousands. From such a starting-point, the Sun has a magnificent outlook upon the New-Year. Its manager need only make good his very moderate promise at the outset to secure a success unlooked for by him, and undreamed of even by the most sanguine of the Sun's myriad-numbered friends.

That the promise *will* be fulfilled, we, who look behind the scenes, positively know. We make no idle boast in saying that one of the most reliable and intelligent correspondents who ever dated a letter at Washington, is he who furnishes the communications from Quid in our columns. His name and fame are known to thousands in New-York and Brooklyn. And if our correspondent on the Burnside Expedition fails deeply to interest all in his graphic descriptions of passing events, he will fail in that wherein he has been invariably successful in years gone by. At Port Royal and at Ship Island are also representatives of the Sun, who do us no discredit, while Iris, who accompanies Gen. Butler's Expedition, and has lately written from Camp Chase and Boston, has in other times made the reader's acquaintance from various parts of the Union. The reportorial experience of the two gentlemen who represent the Sun in the great Mississippi Expedition warrant, also, no little expectation in that quarter.

To these arrangements we might add the assignment to a gentleman of high standing, both here and *at home*, of the duty of preparing for the Sun all items of Irish news and the prospective engagement of another for the German department, etc., etc., but we forbear. We have said enough to show that the Sun undertakes the same expenses for obtaining its news, by telegraph and correspondence, as its larger sheeted and higher-priced competitors, and, in some respects, exceeds them. Nor does the labor end with the collection of the news. Our space is limited, and for that reason, as well as for the convenience of our readers, we *boil it down*—rejecting the "bosh" and matters of insignificance, as well as mere unfounded rumors and speculations, we present every morning in the *most condensed form*, so as to be taken in by, comparatively, a single glance, *all of the news of the day*, for one cent per copy, or served by carriers at house or store, for sixpence a week.

From the New-York Times.

The New-York Sun in Old Hands.—Among the many changes brought to our notice by the incoming of the New Year, none has been more gratifying than the resumption by Moses S. Beach of the entire control, pecuniary and editorial, of the Sun. During many years there was no more thoroughly conscientious or laborious member of the editorial fraternity than he; and when, a year since, he announced his retirement from the management of his paper, and his determination thenceforth to devote his life to rural enjoyment and domestic repose, he met with sincere congratulations at all hands, that the fruit of his labor had been so plenteous as to permit him to act thus wisely. Circumstances not necessary to notice, have altered his determination, and with the New-Year he came again, and has formally written himself Editor and Sole Proprietor of the New-York Sun. Of his new career, we have a brief programme in the announcement of various improvements in the character of the paper; among others, one of those continued tales which were among its most popular characteristics in the days of its highest popularity. The name of the writer, Mrs. Stephens, is a warrant that the story of "The Hunted Down" will be of the utmost melodramatic interest.

From the New-Yorker.

His multitude of friends, and the myriad friends of the establishment, are vastly pleased with the return to the "Sun," as Editor and Sole Proprietor, of Moses S. Beach, whose name is identified with the most brilliant periods in the career of that popular luminary! Long may he, it and they shine, all together.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The New-York Sun.—Mr. Moses S. Beach yesterday announced that he had resumed the sole proprietorship and editorial charge of the New-York Sun. We welcome his return to the ranks of a profession of which he has heretofore been an honored member, and wish him unfailing prosperity.

From the New-York Mercury.

Again in Harness.—Moses S. Beach, Esq., the former energetic and enterprising proprietor of the New-York Sun, has, we are glad to learn, again resumed the editorial and business management of that old-established journal. Under Mr. Beach's experienced control, the Sun will speedily excel even the astonishing popularity it enjoyed prior to his retirement from the business, and the daily Press of this City will again have a leader worthy of the name. Mr. Beach has entered upon the arduous labors before him with all the energy which characterizes him, as a man of business; and while we congratulate the readers of the Sun upon the great acquisition to their favorite journal, we feel gratified in again numbering Mr. Beach in the list of New-York publishers. He possesses all the ability requisite to his profession, added to the good graces of a finished gentleman and a scholar. It is a fact, alike complimentary to Mr. Beach's extraordinary business tact, that during his former connection with the New-York Sun, it reached a larger City circulation than was ever attained by any other daily paper, either before or since; and the enormous demand for yesterday's Sun indicates that his future efforts will be even more brilliantly successful.

From the Evening Express.

The "Sun" newspaper is now announced to be exclusively under the control of its old proprietor, Moses S. Beach,—as the new spirit in it, and sounder principles advocated, indicate.

From the Springfield Republican.

Moses S. Beach, for a long time connected with the New-York Sun, and who retired from it about a year since, has again become the editor and proprietor of that journal, which already bears evidence of an improved change in its management.

From Cor. of Boston Watchman—"Herbert."

You have probably heard that one of our City journals, the New-York Sun, has moved with pity the heart of its former proprietor, Mr. Beach, and has been taken again under his fostering care. It moves briskly about the streets, meets us at every corner, gives us a kind word as we pass, and appears about as happy as ever. Within a few days it has received an addition, we learn, of seven thousand subscribers.

Journalism, surely, has its secrets, and it is not every sagacious man that can tell where lie its points of strength or weakness. "The right man in the right place" is the one thing essential to success. When Mr. Beach left the Sun, the world would have said that fifty men could be found to step into his position, and manage a penny paper as well as he. But it was not so. The old proverb says: "There are as good fish in the sea as were ever caught." That is true literally, as applied to lake or ocean; but it is false in relation to the great human sea, where the "fishers of men" ply their bate, and try their skill.

From the New-York Dispatch.

The New-York Sun.—We congratulate the readers of that old and staunch journal, the New-York Sun, on the return of its former manager and editor, Moses S. Beach, Esq., to the post, which, previous to his retirement, he filled with satisfaction to thousands of readers. As evidence of the energy which Mr. Beach brings to the laborious and oftentimes thankless task he has assumed, we notice a marked improvement in the columns of the Sun. In the issue of Jan. 4, it furnished each of its readers with a complete map of the Southern States—a map that will be found exceedingly useful during the progress of our armies, in putting down an insurrection which is destroying property and uprooting law and order in an at all times unhappy section of our country. There was also commenced in the same paper, an original story, entitled "Hunted Down," written expressly for its columns, by the celebrated authoress, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. With Mr. Beach as *redacteur*, and Mrs. Stephens as literary contributor, there is no just reason why the Sun should not regain its ancient *prestige* with us Gothamites.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Moses S. Beach appears in a salutatory in the New-York Sun of Jan. 1, announcing his return from his rural retreat to the editorship and proprietorship of that Journal, and promises to be a colaborer in the work of suppressing the insurrection.

From the Brooklyn Era.

The Sun.—The Hon. M. S. Beach again assumes the sole editorship and control of the New-York Sun. Mr. Beach is a gentleman of ability and superior business management, and he will again win to his paper all its old influence and reputation. Success to him.

From the Leader.

Mr. Moses S. Beach having resumed the editorial control of the daily Sun, announces many important changes and new features in the management of that paper. The business and editorial qualifications of Mr. Beach are a sufficient guarantee that the Sun will "shine for all" in renewed splendor.

From the World.

The Sun, after long wandering in the wilderness, returns with the new year to the management of its old and well-known editor, Mr. Moses S. Beach, who will doubtless soon restore it to its former prosperous lustre.

From the New-York Atlas.

We take this occasion warmly to welcome Mr. Beach and his assistants back to the field of journalism, and to congratulate the Sun on breaking once more through the temporary clouds which have enveloped it, into the broad sunshine of usefulness and prosperity.

From the Daily Tribune.

The New-York Sun.—Mr. Moses S. Beach announces with the new year, that he has once more become the editor and sole proprietor of the Sun. What he intends to do for his readers and patrons, how hopeful he is of earning the continued good will of his hosts of readers, and how sanguine he feels of his ability to win new friends and warm supporters, may be seen by his announcement in our advertising columns.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 130, 203, 244, 245, 246, 247, 3, 27, 189, 190, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 255, 256, 257, 258.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1555, 931, 1945, 1929, 1933, 1935, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971. *Part II.*—Nos. 1768, 1792, 4872, 1106, 1670, 1688, 1784, 1818, 1820, 1826, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1852, 1854, 1856.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2947, 3009, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3057, 3059, 3069, 3073, 3075, 3077. *Part II.*—Nos. 2774, 3200, 3336, 3338, 3340, 3344, 3346, 3348, 3352, 3354, 3356, 3358, 3362, 3364, 3366. *Part III.*—Nos. 3079, 3081, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3093, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3140, 3138, 3134, 3060, 3010, 3210, 3368, 3370, 3372, 3374, 3376, 3378, 3380, 3382, 3386.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 572, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 679, 294. *Part II.*—Nos. 722, 596, 1068, 233, 640, 277, 410, 77, 611, 673, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762.

DECISIONS IN PRIZE CASES.

United States District Court.

Before Justice Betts.

BLOCKADE—SEPARATION OF CARGO FROM VESSEL.

The United States vs. *The Cargo of the schooner Solidad Co., formerly called the Anna Taylor.*—This vessel was captured, Sept 11, 1861, off Galveston Bar, by the United States vessel-of-war *South Carolina*, ostensibly bound on a voyage from Vera Cruz to Matamoras, or Key West. The owner of the cargo resided in Texas and Louisiana, and went out and returned on board the vessel. They sailed with her from Galveston in August previous, owning the outward cargo of cotton she carried. The vessel was in charge of her owner, who acted as mate. He had resided six years in Texas with his family. A sham sale was made by him of the vessel in Tampico, in order, as it appeared upon the proofs *in preparatorio*, to put her in the name of a Mexican owner for the proposed voyage or adventure. No consideration was paid by the purchaser, and he took an engagement from the vendor, that on the return of the vessel to him in Tampico, his notes for the purchase money should be restored to him, and the vessel be restored to her American owner.

All on board the vessel knew the Gulf ports were blockaded when they left Galveston, and the vessel ran the blockade in going out by avoiding the main channel and making her exit through a different and obscure one. The mate testified, on his examination, that the vessel, at the time of her capture, had received no notice of the war, or of the blockade at that port, and that he had pursued his voyage for Matamoras or Key West, and had not attempted to enter any blockaded port. Another of the ship's company proved that the vessel had passed Matamoras when she was taken, and had not attempted to enter that port, and did not steer for it or Key West, but made a course to enter some of the American Gulf ports.

The vessel, when captured, was found unseaworthy, or so feeble that she could not be safely sent to a Northern port, and her cargo was taken out and transmitted on the United States brig *Delta* to this port, where it has been libeled.

Upon the facts in proof, this cargo was manifestly enemy property when arrested, and is liable to condemnation as such. It was also intended by the master of the vessel to take it into some one of the blockaded ports, and this endeavor must be presumed to have been known and acquiesced in by the owners of it on board, if not directed by them.

Upon either ground, accordingly, that the cargo is enemy property, or that it was intended to carry it into a blockaded port in violation and fraud of the blockade, the cargo is subject to forfeiture.

The pretence of the actual owner of the vessel that he was ignorant of the blockade of Galveston, because he had not been warned off or had personal notice of the same, or of the existence of the war, is shown by the other proofs deceptive and untrue.

Judgment, therefore, of condemnation of the property seized.

The United States vs. *The Cargo of the schooner Edward Barnard.*—The schooner *Edward Barnard*, sailing in the name of a neutral and British subject, and laden with 600 barrels of turpentine, ran the blockade of the port of Mobile on the 10th of October last, and was captured on the 15th of the same month in the Gulf of Mexico by the United States vessel-of-war *South Carolina*, as a prize. She was anchored, by order of the captors, off the outlet of the harbor of New-Orleans, and her cargo, by order of the United States flag-officer, because of the insufficiency of the schooner, and the heaviness of the weather, was transferred on board the United States storeship *Nightingale*, and brought in her to this port, and here libeled for condemnation. While the schooner lay at anchor after her capture a storm arose, and she was stranded and lost, and proceedings in Court were only carried on against the cargo so seized and transmitted.

It is fully within the usage of Prize Courts to entertain and perfect their jurisdiction over property captured on board a vessel, without having the vessel itself brought within their cognizance. (10 Am. Encycl., 357, Art. Prize.) In many instances this mode of procedure is indispensable, as in the case of the capture of enemy property on neutral vessels, or on an enemy vessel which is destroyed in capture.

The evidence *in preparatorio* clearly proves the cargo belonged to residents of Mobile, and thus became enemy property, and good prize of war. The neutral owner of the vessel was also a mercantile resident of the latter place, carrying on trade there, which fact would also render his vessel, so employed in aid and to the advantage of the enemy, alike subject to forfeiture, but the present proceedings only affect the cargo. Although the arrangement purported to convey title in the vessel to her master, yet it was all palpably fictitious and colorable, as ownership of the vessel was to return to the enemy vendor on his returning to the supposed vendee the purchase engagement, no actual payment being made on the sale.

These facts transpired on the preparatory examination of the nominal purchaser. It was also proved that a spoliation of papers relating to her cargo, and on board the vessel at the time of her capture, was made by her master and others. It was known at Mobile by the master and all on board the vessel, when she sailed, that the port was under blockade. The vessel watched her chance, and got out. The proofs are abundantly satisfactory to show that her cargo was enemy property, and was sent to sea in an enemy vessel, the owners well knowing that the port of Mobile was at the time in a state of blockade.

Judgment, therefore, condemning the property.

Curious Case of Smuggling.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Samuel R. Betts, Jan. 15.

United States vs. *One Box marked L. H., containing Jewelry.*—This was a libel filed by the Government against about $2,400 worth of German jewelry, which was found concealed in a cask of wine imported per steamer *Fulton*, on the 7th of July, 1860. The gauger in gauging the wine on the wharf detected the box containing the jewelry, which was screwed on the inside of one of the heads of the cask of wine. The grounds upon which condemnation of the goods were sought were, that the jewelry had been landed without a permit, and that it had been found concealed with an intent to avoid the payment of duties.

The cause has been on for two days, and was concluded to-day.

The jury, after an absence of a few minutes, found a verdict in favor of the United States.

For the United States, Mr. Ethan Allen, Assistant United States Attorney, and Messrs. Wilcoxson and Kaufman. For the claimant, Messrs. Webster and Craig.

Privilege of a State Senator—Disobedience of a Subpœna.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Balcom.

Henry D. Felter vs. *Michael Tuomey et al.*—This action came on for trial, when plaintiff's counsel presented an affidavit showing that Richard B. Connolly, who is a member of the State Senate, had been duly subpœnaed as a witness for the plaintiff, and was not in attendance as such witness; and that he was a material and necessary witness for the plaintiff. The plaintiff's counsel thereupon asked for an attachment to compel Mr. Connolly's attendance, but Justice BALCOM refused to grant it, and remarked that Mr. Connolly was under a constitutional obligation to be in the Senate at Albany, which was in session; and that his attendance there was a valid excuse for his non-attendance here, and excused his disobedience of the subpœna.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, William O'Neil was tried and convicted of passing counterfeit $10 bills on the Waterbury Bank, Conn., and remanded for sentence on Saturday.

John Ferguson and James Wood pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to rob Peter Miller, and were remanded for sentence.

Ellen Sullivan pleaded guilty to an attempt to pick the pocket of Catherine Kennedy, and was remanded for sentence.

The Grand Jury reported to the Court that they were unable to attend to business owing to the absence, without excuse, of several of their members, whereupon the Court imposed a fine of $25 each, upon the following absentees: Joseph Applegate, Clinton Gilbert, J. Meech Henry, John T. B. Maxwell, Saml. T. Williams.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Burdick, &c. vs. *Loeschick, &c.*—Motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

The People ex rel. Ralph Noble vs. *The Board of Commissioners of Pilots.*—The motion requiring the defendants to make another return, so as to cover the whole record, must be granted, but is in other respects denied.

The Union Mutual Insurance Company vs. *Trow et als.*—The motion for a Receiver granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Grannis vs. *Grannis.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Thacher vs. *Bancroft, &c.*—The judgement must be amended by taking out the costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

The Mayor vs *White.*—Motion granted.

In the Matter of the Assessment of Edward Dawon.—Prayer of petition denied.

Rosenheim vs. *Christeller.*—Motion denied.

In the Matter of J. W. Stevens.—Order discharged.

Lord vs. *Muir.*—Motion granted.

Luchtenstein vs. *Bernhard.*—Injunction dissolved.

Turrer vs. *Schrorder.*—Motion granted, on payment of $15 costs.

Arnoux vs. *Harnens.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Before Judge Hilton.

Randolph & Headley vs. *Flint.*—Motion to continue injunction granted; costs to abide event.

Stewart vs. *Green.*—Motion denied.

Haughwout vs. *Tomlinson.*—Motion to vacate judgment granted; costs to abide event of appeal, which must be argued at the next General Term.

The Thousandth Year of the Russian Empire.

A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg sends some account of the great memorial now erecting at Novgorod, to celebrate the thousandth birthday of the Russian Empire:

Of the groups of colossal figures the first represents RURIK of Rosslagen (in Sweden) arriving sword in hand among the Slavonians of Novgorod, and laying the foundation of the Russian Empire (862.) Nothing is known of the history of the country now called Russia before RURIK arrived in it, with the able governors and irresistible warriors, who extended their dominions in a few years from the Baltic to the Black Sea; and, but for the infusion of this powerful military and political element, who can say that the Slavonians east of the Dnieper would have been able to drive back the Tartars, first in the Fourteenth and finally in the Fifteenth Century, or that, at the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, they would have been able to resist the attacks of the Swedes and Poles, who actually established themselves, the former at Novgorod, the latter at Moscow?

The principal figure in the second of the colossal groups is the Russian-Norman, VLADIMIR, under whom Christianity was introduced (988); the principal figure in the third is DEMETRIUS of the Don, a Prince of Russo-Norman descent, who, for a time, freed Muscovy from the Tartars (1380); in the fourth, IVAN III., also of the house of RURIK, who founded the Muscovite-Russian Czarate (1462); in the fifth, MICHAEL FEDOROVITCH, the first Czar of the house of ROMANOFF, descended from RURIK by the mother's side (1613); in the sixth, PETER the Great, the founder of the Russian Empire.

The bas-reliefs include the figures of 107 persons who have contributed to strengthen or to civilize Russia.

The writer glances backward over the history of Russia's thousands years.

During the last four or five years there has been a great deal of talking and writing in Russia, and not a little in Poland, about the memorial now being erected at Novgorod in honor of the Russian Empire having attained the thousandth year of its existence. This memorial is not a mere barren column, but an instructive, illustrative, suggestive, historical monument, intended to teach the world at once what Russia comes from, what she is, and what she means to be. It ought never to be forgotten that Russia has a programme which she has been endeavoring to carry out for the last four centuries at least, which she lays before her people on all possible occasions, and which she acknowledges in the face of Europe as openly as she can without declaring war against Austria, now her favorite enemy. This is the reconstruction of the federated empire of the Norman or Varangian Dukes as it existed under RURIK and his descendants, and which, since the partition of Poland, has become Russian, with the exception of Gallicia, the ancient Duchy of Halitch. It is known that the Poles deny the continuous history of Russia from RURIK until the present day. They maintain that the modern Russia, or "Muscovite" Empire is something quite different from ancient Russia or "Ruthenia," and are indignant with the Russian Government for resorting to the unstatesmanlike artifice of saying "It's the same concern," &c. It matters little to the West of Europe what the Russian Empire is called, or what its precise origin may have been. The Poles, however, seem to attach the greatest importance to these questions; and whereas the word "Muscovite" is only used in France, Germany, and England, by ingenious writers who are afraid of employing the word "Russian" twice in the same sentence, everything in Poland is "Muscovite" that belongs to the Russian Empire, and it is intentionally so designed to show that the Poles regard "all the Russias" as unlawful acquisitions on the part of the Moscow Czars.

According to the Polish view of Russian history, the numerous principalities into which the Russo-Norman empire founded in Slavonia by RURIK and his companions broke up, were already for the most part separate States at the period of the Mongol invasion. Then, being called upon by all-powerful circumstances to choose between spiritual subjection to the Pope and political subjection to the Tartars, ancient Russia (or "Ruthenia," as the Poles, for the sake either of greater clearness or of greater confusion, insist on styling it, though it is termed "Russia" and "Ruthenia" indifferently in the mediæval Latin chronicles) made an effort to maintain its independence without adopting either of these courses, but unavailingly. At last Western Russia united itself to Lithuania, Poland and the Catholic Church, while Eastern Russia remained Greek Catholic, and had to acknowledge the domination of the Mongols. Eastern Russia, or Muscovy, became consolidated under the rule of the Grand Dukes of Moscow, who at last succeeded in breaking the Tartar yoke; since which period the entire inheritance of the sons of RURIK has been falsely and perfidiously claimed by the Czars of this Tartar-bred State—not a Ruthenian nor a Slavonian State, but merely the development, under Mongol auspices, of a Ruthenian colony founded in the twelfth century, among tribes of Ouralian origin—a State which in its sub-Mongol abasement, lost all notions of liberty and legality such as continued to exist in the independent and *quasi*-republic principality of Novgorod, and in the other Russian or Ruthenian principalities which were annexed to Lithuania and to Poland; a State in which the ancient Ruthenian, Slavonian language became so corrupted by the admixture of Tartar words as to be unintelligible to Ruthenians and Slavonians in general. Then, putting ethnology on one side, the Polish historians call attention to the indisputable fact, that Muscovy did not owe its growth, or rather its aggrandizement into the modern Russian Empire, either to Norman feudal principles or to Slavonian patriarchal and more or less democratic principles, but simply to the Mongol principle of autocracy, to which the Muscovite people had become so familiarized during two centuries of servitude that they would allow their Czars either to massacre them at home, or to lead them to death on the battle-field abroad, without ever daring to utter one murmur of complaint. Russia, they say, calls herself a Slavonian Empire, but she has hitherto brought nothing but Slavery and death to the Slavonians whom she has subjected, from the destruction of the Republic of Novgorod and Pskoff to the three partitions of Poland and the absorption of the Duchy of Warsaw.

Russian writers, on the other hand, of all shades of opinion, (I am thinking of opinions only, and not of facts,) maintain that ancient Russia, although already divided into separate but federated principalities, lost its political cohesion finally through the invasion of the Tartars, when, but for the strengthening and binding influence of the Christian religion, it would probably have become dispersed and absorbed among the surrounding nations and tribes; that during two centuries it formed the real bulwark of Christian Europe against the Tartar hordes, though if the Russians had consented to accept their alliance, repeatedly proposed, they might well have avenged themselves on the Western Catholics who so basely abandoned them, because they refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope as the price of assistance against the barbarians; that while Christian Russia was struggling as best she could against the cruel persecution of the Mongols, Poland not merely looked on, but profited by her weakness, to deprive her of an immense portion of territory, subjecting the Russian population thereof to the tyranny of a Polish aristocracy, and forcing upon it the "Union" decreed between the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, at Florence, in 1440; that Russia, between the Mongols and the Pope, having dwindled for a time into the Duchy of Moscow, issued at last triumphant and strong from her long and painful servitude, drove back on one side the Tartars, on the other the Poles and Lithuanians, aided by the Swedes, and gradually extended herself first into the Czarate of Muscovy, and finally into the Russian Empire, considerably enlarged and improved, but not complete as long as the East Galician or Red Russian portion of it remains under the sceptre of Austria.

A COMPLICATED FORGERY CASE—AN EX-GRAND JURYMAN ARRESTED.—Some excitement was caused this forenoon by reports that several forged checks or drafts were on Saturday presented and paid at three of the principal banking houses in this city, and that the rogues thus fraudulently obtained some $12,000. As near as we can trace the matter at present, the circumstances are substantially as follows:

It is stated that a few days since, Mr. GEO. A. TIRRELL, who was a member of the last Grand Jury for Suffolk County, purchased a check for $25 on the Brighton Market Bank, from the Cashier of that institution. By some chemical process this check was altered to $3,000, and by another party was deposited in the Mount Vernon Bank.

The check was afterward drawn and presented to Messrs. BURNETT, DRAKE & Co., No. 88 State-street, who paid upon it the sum of $2,500 to Mr. TIRRELL, who made the application.

The character of the check being soon afterward detected, TIRRELL was arrested by Officer DUNN on Saturday night, and he was committed to the Tombs. This forenoon he was brought up in the Police Court, and was held in $6,000 for trial.

We understand that forged paper was also presented by a supposed accomplice, on Saturday, to the banking-houses of BLAKE BROTHERS, and BREWSTER, SWEET & Co., for $5,000 in each case, but the money was not paid, and the guilty party is missing.—*Boston Transcript, Jan. 13.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. [illegible]

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bremen* and *Kangaroo* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY WOOD & CO. WILL SELL
On THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock,
At their Salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway,

A large lot of second-hand furniture, comprising rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and plush; rich heavy French plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors, chandeliers, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, rosewood, oak, and walnut buffets, with marble tops, hat-stands, oil-paintings, mattresses, bedding, &c. Also, one iron safe. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIFTH-AVENUE—Two houses and lots southwest corner of 43d-st., first-class, 4-story, brown-stone, leasehold.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—Nos. 169, 171 and 173, near 7th-av.

WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Nos. 162, 164, 166, and 168 West 26th-st., each 4-story—20x50 ft.—with every convenience.

WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET—Nine houses, north side, just west of 5th-av., 4-story, brown-stone—20.10x53 ft.—leasehold.

WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET—One lot, south side, 180 feet west of 6th-av.

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Seven houses and lots, south side, 100 feet west of 5th-av.—each 21.5x55—4 stories and basement.

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Four houses and lots, south side, 270 ft west of 5th-av.—20x55 ft.—same as above.

For further particulars and maps apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 17, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE of fine imported wines, liquors and cigars, being the entire stock of an importing and jobbing house, consisting of puncheons Jamaica rum, Irish and Scotch whiskies, ullage pipes, quarter and eighth casks brandy, two casks of London cordial gin, port wine, sherry, Madeira, Mountain and sweet Malaga, in quarters and octaves. Also, about 40 cases of vineyard proprietor's brandy. Champagne of the most celebrated brands, as Heidsieck, Eugene, Clicquot, Moet and Chandon and others. Claret in cases; London porter and Scotch ale; French cordials, olive oil, sardines, mustard, catsup, preserved fruits, currants, prunes and jellies. Also, 150 boxes, half and quarters, bunch and layer raisins, together with about 90,000 fine Havana and Plantation cigars, of the choicest brands, all selected for city retail trade.

The whole of the above stock, together with the fixtures, platform scales, trucks and desks, will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Assignee's Sale of Diamond Jewelry, Watches, &c., by order of Richard Dennis, assignee, consisting of the finest gold lever duplex chronometers, double timers, independent seconds, the finest selected diamond rings, earrings, gold chatelaines, guard and vest chains, gold thimbles, cameo and lava sets, solid sterling silver-ware, napkin rings, fruit knives, some of the finest real ormolu clocks, one very expensive traveling or carriage clock, by Cooper, lever escapement, cost $170. Among the diamonds is a very elegant cross, cost $450; a sapphire diamond brooch, valued at $600; rings valued from $100 to $250 each, with a lot of jeweler's tools, a jeweler's fireproof safe, with a complete set of drawers. The last of the stock, and will absolutely be sold to the highest bidder, as the business must be closed by the 1st of February.

By order, RICHARD DENNIS, Assignee.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1862, on the premises, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Hague-st., at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, printing presses, steam-engine and boiler, shafting, pullies, hoisting-machines, stands and cases, iron pipe, lead pipe, gas fixtures, iron tank, platform scale, steam pump, imposing stones, stoves, office furniture, &c., &c., the whole comprising the entire effects of the late *Courier and Enquirer* newspaper. By order of the Mortgagees. Sale peremptory, and the goods to be removed immediately after the sale. Immediately after the above sale, one engine and boiler, at No. 162 Pearl-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL COACH, HORSE, HARNESS, &c.—The undersigned will expose for sale, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M., at King's Stables, 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., hotel coach, horse, harness, cutting boxes, two sleds, sign boards, horse covers, fly nets, counters, desks, &c., &c.

RICHARD CALROW, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE Executor's sale of valuable Stocks, to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. By order of D. Clarkson, Jr., Executor. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE OF EXPRESS WAGONS.—The undersigned will expose for sale 10 express wagons on the 16th day of January, at 12 o'clock M., at the brick factory in 31st-st., near 3d-av.

RICHARD CALROW, Jr.,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

TO LET.

STORES OFFERED TO RENT—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.—Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, northeast corner of Pearl-st.

No. 354 Broadway, first-class store.
No. 558 Broadway, whole upper portion.
No. 497 Broadway, near Broome-st., 24.6x200 feet.
No. 654 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., 29x130.
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, 46x200, whole store.
No. 724 Broadway, first-class and new, 27x130.
No. 816 Broadway, east side, near 10th-st.
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., six stories and basement.
Nos. 52 and 56 Franklin-st., one running through to White-st.
Nos. 53 and 55 Worth-st., new stores, near Church-st.
No. 85 Franklin-st., near Broadway, 26x100.
No. 11 Dey-st., 26x92 feet, cheap.
Broadway, northeast corner of Great Jones-st.
No. 238 Broadway, four lofts above store.
No. 633 Broadway, marble store, access in the rear.
No. 545 Broadway, 25x200 feet, running through to Mercer-st.
No. 832 Broadway, near 13th-st., fine situation.
No. 44 Beekman-st., five lofts.
No. 115 Greenwich-st., three upper lofts.

For full particulars, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

Parties having stores to rent will find it to their interest to leave a description of the same, with the rent, at the office of E. H. L. & Co., as theirs is a convenient medium for obtaining information, and no charge is made by them unless a tenant is procured.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

RENT ONLY $450.—TO LET, IN BROOKLYN, a three-story house in good order; gas, water, &c.; in a desirable location and but a short distance from the ferry. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., first floor; suitable for a Bank or Insurance Company, being in one of the best locations in the street. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TO LET IN BROADWAY, BARCLAY, Cortlandt, Franklin and Leonard sts. Several splendid stores and lofts will be rented at war prices. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

DOG LOST.—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT, on Saturday; answers to the name of "Tiney"; had on a white metal collar. Any person restoring it to the owner, No. 93 Henry-st., New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

FOR SALE—BURDEN MAKE, A VERY FINE six-horse engine, complete, with pump regulator, and all other fixtures. Apply to No. 44 Nassau-st., in the store.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

FREE.—NEW SYSTEM FOR TEACHING THE violin in 12 easy lessons, (by note,) free of charge, at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery, near Houston-st. New class for beginners on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for gents; and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, for boys. All are invited. Private lessons given on the piano, violin, flute, &c., at all hours, day and evening.
L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.
N. B.—The same kind of class on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, cor. 44th-st. and 8th-av.

BROOKLYN MILITARY INSTITUTE—Corner Fulton and Pineapple sts. Instruction in the following branches:—School of the company and battalion, $10; fencing, $10; engineering, $10; mathematics, $10. Connected with the institute is a gymnasium, of which members have free use; instruction in the school of the soldier, with use of gymnasium, $1 per month.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION FOR AN HOUR OR SO three evenings a week, in bookkeeping and penmanship by a young gentleman; a practical bookkeeper would be preferred for instructor. Address H. L. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young lady of highly respectable connections, where she could teach the branches of a thorough English education; she could also give instruction in singing and, to some extent, on the piano; her object is employment in a good family at a moderate compensation. Unquestionable reference. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PUPILS, OR A SITUATION to teach in some family or school for one or two hours of the day, or evening, by a teacher of large experience, a graduate of a New-England college. For particulars, address L. H., Union Theological Seminary. References—Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st., or any professor of the Seminary.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—AN EXperienced teacher, a college graduate, now teaching in a boarding school, desires, within three months, to so connect himself with some school, that its interests and his own may be considered permanently united. Particulars and an interview may be had by addressing SAXE & SKINNER, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER'S SITUATION wanted, by a late graduate of a Pennsylvania College. A situation as tutor in a private family, or as teacher of classics and English in a boarding-school. Address, for three days, B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE WANTED.—20 TO 25 UNINCUMBERED and finely-located lots at Harlem, near Central Park, between 110th and 112th sts., will be given for a good modern dwelling between 14th and 35th sts., and 4th and 6th avs., of full size and suited for a gentleman's residence. Value of house, 15 to 25 or $30,000. Cash will be put with the lots if needful.

ALSO,

For sale, in 19th-st., near 4th-av., a three-story, high-stoop, good and well-located house, for $10,000, with $5,000 on bond and mortgage, if wanted.

ALSO,

Thirty-four lots on 8th-av., near Central Park, to exchange for a good City residence, or any productive City property.

ALSO,

For sale, a full-sized, stone-front house and lot in 19th-st., near 4th-av., for $18,000—on easy terms.

ALSO,

Four thousand acres of first-quality cotton-lands, suitable for general agricultural purposes, in Southern Illinois, on the parallel latitude of Lexington, Ky., or Charlottesville, Va.—Hampton Roads—for sale or exchange for half cash and half merchandise, or half cash and half good property in New-York or vicinity. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON 34TH-ST., the handsome three-story house and lot; also a desirable three-story brick house and lot on 39th-st., in complete order, and contains all the modern improvements; will be sold low, or the former will be exchanged for a house between 24th and 40th sts. and the 2d and 6th avs. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN 16TH AND 31st sts. Two elegant brown-stone houses and lots, containing all the modern improvements, will be sold low or exchanged for desirable country seats, within a short distance of New-York. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

A NEW AND CONVENIENT HOUSE IN A good neighborhood, in Brooklyn, for sale low. A good lot in Brooklyn, or a plot of lots on Bergen Hill, or a few acres of land on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, will be taken in part payment. Address H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two new 3-story and basement brick houses (stone trimmings) and one brown-stone house in Elliott-place, near Fulton-av. cars, will be sold at a sacrifice. Possession immediately. Terms easy, and must be sold. W. B. JACKSON, Builder, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel; or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—ON WHITEstone-av., Flushing, L. I., containing two parlors, dining room, office or library room, eight chambers, bath room, store room, wine room, closets, butler's pantry, rooms for servants, &c. Also a well built greenhouse, large icehouse, already filled for the coming season, and five acres of highly improved land. Rent $600. Apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises. An omnibus connecting with the Flushing Railroad passes the door. Communications frequent by railroad or steamboat, from Fulton Market-slip.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT country seat at Orange, N. J., within only ten minutes walk of the railroad depôt. The house is handsomely finished throughout, with gas, hot and cold water, baths, &c. The grounds comprise about two acres, artistically laid out, with choice fruits and shrubbery, &c.; with good stable, barn, and necessary out-buildings. Terms made to suit, or will be exchanged for a good house in the City of New-York. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE AT Fort Washington, with seven acres fine grounds, green-house, stable, gardener's cottage, gas, water, furnace, &c. &c. Rent $1,500 a year, to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET OR LEASE—AT Fort Washington, with fine grounds, green-house, stable, gardener's cottage, &c., &c. Rent, $1,500 a year to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—21 ACRES, GOOD house, barn, granary, carriage-house; buildings new; apple orchard, pear trees, (Bartletts,) raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, &c.; good fences, principally stone; brook of water, well, and no waste land. Apply on the premises, to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Nanuet, Rockland County, New-York. Price $4,000, $1,800 down.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ¾ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.—A FARM-HOUSE, WITH GARDEN, stables, &c., pleasantly situated at Stratford, Conn. Apply at No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do plain sewing and take care of children; best references given; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 202 Houston-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy young girl, 16 years of age, a situation, to do up-stairs' work, take care of children, and make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 202 Houston-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take a chambermaid's place and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or first-class waitress. Apply at No. 11 West 21st-st., where references will be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPErienced young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry and pastry; her cousin as chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing; she will do the work of a private family; City or country; wages $8 and $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Welsh woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce best of references from her last employer, with whom she has lived 10 years. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, having lived with many families of distinction in the old country and here; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 158 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands French and American cooking; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook, in a private gentleman's family; none need apply that wants washing done. Call at the boarding-house No. 42 Spring, corner Mulberry-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City references. Call or address No. 147 East 11th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED AND REspectable woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,383 Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, also an excellent washer and ironer; good reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as a good cook and baker in a private family; washing and ironing. Also, a chambermaid wishes a situation; either together or separate, to do either chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children, and to do plain sewing; the best City references; there would be no objection for either city or country work. Call, for two days, at No. 110 3d-av., between 13th and 14th-sts., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted, as cook or laundress, by a respectable, steady woman; understands French cooking, and is a good bread, cake and pie baker; has good reference for sobriety, honesty and carefulness. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving place and 3d-av., first floor, up-stairs, next the fancy store.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as plain cook or first-class laundress; wages $5. Call at No. 381 East 10th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a neat, respectable young girl, to do the general housework of a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a neat plain cook; can give good City reference from her last employer; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and fine washing, or would take a chambermaid's place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman would like one or two children to dry nurse; is capable of taking the infant from its birth; or as nurse in a gentleman's family, or housekeeper to a widower. Address A. V., No. 1284 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN American woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; is willing to make herself useful. Good City reference given. Call at No. 409 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A SWISS WOMAN, who is a Protestant, a situation as nurse; she has had long experience, and can give good recommendations. Apply at No. 46 Bond-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman wants a situation to take care of a sick lady or gentleman, or wait on grown children; can produce the best of City reference. Apply by person or note, to M. N., No. 102 East Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERWORK AND WAITING.—Situation wanted by a smart, tidy Protestant young women, or as laundress; no objection to the country; has good City reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., first floor, up stairs, next the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an English Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; or would take care of and instruct young children. Apply at her late employer's, No. 58 West 20th-st., for two days, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXperienced young German woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; will also do waiting and chamberwork, or would go as housekeeper; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 142 Elm-st., near Grand, Room No. 13.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; excellent references from her last places. Can be seen at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, after 10 A. M., at No. 46 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Englishwoman, a situation as seamstress, or to take care of growing children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; is cleanly, active, good-tempered and obliging; would be willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Address No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation for a young woman, as seamstress, and has no objections to light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; good reference will be given. Call at her present employer's, No. 35 Clinton-place, 8th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy girl, who lived 3 years in her last situation, a place as waitress and chambermaid; does fine washing, or will do the work of a genteel family; City or country; wages $7; is a most excellent baker and a competent servant. Call at 184 East 21st-st.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 390 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 390 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COMMERCIAL BUSINESS MAN.—Situation wanted by a gentleman of great experience, application and entire competency, well adapted to the supervision of nearly any kind of commercial business, having filled places of responsibility and trust, familiar with banking, insurance, contracting and the care of estates, as well as the buying and selling of property; is now (on account of absence the past year) open for treaty with any respectable house or corporation for a position; references of the highest order. Address CITIZEN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office, early.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man, who understands taking care of horses, driving, &c., or would be willing to work on a farm; is willing to make himself useful, and can produce satisfactory references. Apply at No. 167 Bowery.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Scotchman, single, as gardener; understands the care and management of horses; has been a long time in this country. Can give the best of references. Apply at or address A. B., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman, by a man having an extensive acquaintance, and who can influence a large cash trade in a dry goods, notion or silk house. Address J. C., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS EXPERIENCED SALESMAN.—WANTED a situation as experienced salesman, or to do the outside business of a flour or grain store. Address SALESMAN, No. 169 West-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to a private boarding house; he understands his duties thoroughly, and can produce good City reference from his last place. Apply at No. 179 West 22d-st., in the rear.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENglishman, a situation as waiter in a private family, or a private boarding-house; has no objection to travel; he understands his business thoroughly, and can give satisfactory references. Apply for WILLIAM, to Mr. Beasll, No. 149 Grand-st.

A YOUTH OF 18, RESIDING WITH HIS parents, active, healthy and willing to work, wishes a situation in some good mercantile business; is a good penman and quick at figures; salary no object. References unexceptionable. Address W. H. J., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

IN A RETAIL GROCERY.—A YOUNG MAN, an American, wishes to procure a situation in some retail grocery; has a good knowledge of the business, and can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 124 East 46th-st.

A LAD OF 16 WISHES EMPLOYMENT in a wholesale store; shipping or hardware preferred. Can refer to his present employer. Address A. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS OF LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military May and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald. Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house; a competent and experienced young man, with unexceptionable references. Salary not over $500.

Also, a young man, 18 or 20 years of age, as assistant cashier. Salary not over $150 the first year.

Also, two bright, intelligent boys, 16 or 18 years old.

Applicants for the above situations will address W. H. W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, in their own handwriting, giving age, qualifications and references.

A BOY.—OFFICE BOY WANTED IN A COMMISSION paper warehouse; must be strictly honest, accurate at figures, of a willing disposition, and reside with his parents. Address, in own handwriting, with reference, TYRRELL, Box No. 3,307 Post-office.

A PROTESTANT COOK, CHAMBERMAID and waitress, nurse and seamstress, and first-rate laundress, is wanted for a first-class private family in Paterson, N. J. Apply, with references, at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AN ASSISTANT NURSE.—A PROTESTANT girl wanted as assistant nurse and seamstress; none need apply unless they have best of City references. Apply this day at No. 85 Lexington-av.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE with a good fresh breast of milk. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock at No. 166 East 18th-st.

WHOLESALE SALESMEN WANTED.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, & CO. are desirous of engaging salesmen for the States of New-York and Ohio. None but those who have an influential acquaintance with the trade in the county seats and large towns, and who can bring unquestioned testimonials as to capabilities, &c., need apply. Canal-street, corner of Mercer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH board, a pleasant furnished hall bedroom, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIROUS of renting a suite of rooms to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. House first-class, elegantly furnished, and in a fashionable locality. Address HOME, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE rooms to let, with full board, at No. 263 4th-av., for ladies or gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having a delightful suite of rooms on the first and second floors, would rent them, with board, to a family, or two or three single gentlemen. Apply at 286 Degraw-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board. Full board, with room and gas, from $5 to $7. Room and breakfast from $3 50 to $4 50. Furnished rooms from $1 50 to $4 50. Ashland House, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Newly furnished and new proprietor.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—IN the immediate vicinity of Oxford-st., by a gentleman and wife; good board, with a private family. A well furnished room, with bath contiguous. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, W., New-York Post-office, Box No. 623.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED, AND IN very nice order, to let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor with from two to four bedrooms; bath, &c. Also, rooms for single gentlemen, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table or board at table d'hôte.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST st.—To let, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located, between Lexington and 4th avs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, on Staten Island, two first-class houses, with modern improvements and good outbuildings, with about ten acres of ground each; would prefer to have them both in the same neighborhood; they are wanted for private residences, and will have the best attention given to the property; is willing to pay a good rent for what will suit. Address Box No. 3,664 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE DEsiring to keep house, would like two or three unfurnished rooms in some pleasant, quiet and agreeable house; west of Broadway preferred, and not above 14th-st. Terms must not exceed $8 per month. Address HENRY SCOTT, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS, stocking yarn 75 cents ℔; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents, hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 58 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reëlected for three years.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reëlected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.
Richard Oakley,
Sheldon Smith,
G. J. S. Thompson,
Edmund A. Smith,
G. W. Powers,
E. V. Haughwout,
Gouvr. S. Bibby,
Abel K. Foster,
M. B. Spaulding,
William Tilden,
Daniel L. Ross,
Oscar Cheesman,
Francis Many,
R. W. Martin,
Edwd. F. Davison,
George Barrell,
Hy. A. Smythe,
Aaron L. Reid,
William H. Scott,
Fred'k C. Oakley,
F. J. Hosford,
John F. Holbrook,
J. S. T. Stranahan,
Wm. K. Hinman,
Peter F. Randolph,
G. W. Burnham,
John P. Wakeman,
Theodore W. Todd,
Oliver Hoyt,
George T. Plume,
James C. Holden,
Albert Clark,
Wm. Hertzel,
John M. Tobin,
Benj. W. Floyd,
Oliver Bryan,
Joseph S. Lowrey,
Whitney B. Noble,
James C. Harriott,
Martin A. Howell,
Edward A. Bibby,
Andrew V. Stout.
RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Pinkney,
James Irwin,
James S. Petrie,
Jno. McKesson,
J. T. B. Maxwell,
H. W. Belcher,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,
Jno. Tappin,
F. A. Conkling,
Henry Anstice,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,
Henry Demarest,
W. S. Hanford,
P. Kemble Paulding,
Junius A. Fuller,
J. Green Pearson,
R. W. Howes,
Francis Brown,
George Warren,
James L. Todd,
Wm. C. Barrett,
A. S. DePeyster,
Alden Wattles,
S. C. Southmayd,
Solomon Banta,
Jno. H. Macy,
James Rogers,
Geo. W. Clark,
Jno. Wilson,
Wm. A. Pond.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reëlected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }

NOTICE.—AT AN ELECTION, HELD THIS DAY, for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected:

FOR DIRECTORS:
BENEDICT LEWIS, JR.,
DAVID COTHEAL,
GEORGE BELL,
PETER F. RANDOLPH,
STEPHEN HYATT,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,
JOHN GRAY,
JOS. BRITTON,
HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
JAMES C. BALDWIN.

For Inspectors—HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN MCMENOMY, WM. HIBBARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862. }

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 3D-AV., }
(Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861. }

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.

Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 20th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 438 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 16th January, 1862. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

WANTED—INSURANCE STOCKS IN THE FOLlowing Companies: Manhattan, City, Rutgers, National, Goodhue, Equitable, Excelsior, Home, Niagara, Continental, Washington, Merchants' and Phenix Insurance Companies. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by BIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

WANTED—LEE COUNTY (IOWA) EIGHT PER cent. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of all the holders of Land Grant Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1,992 to 3,950 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and from 1 to 100 inclusive, for $500 each, who are opposed to the measures adopted by the holders of low numbers to prevent the equal participation of all the first mortgage bondholders in the benefit of the mortgage, will be held at the office of J. L. Jernegan, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock.

EZRA NYE,
NATHANIEL ROSS,
SAM'L RICHARDSON,
ALEX. LAW,
JONATHAN RANSOM,
H. H. PALMER,
Committee.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WANTED.—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN railroad 6 ℘ cent. bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY No. 52 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Feb. 1

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 20th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals. W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.

HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Geographical and Statistical Society will be held at their rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, the 16th January, to receive a report from the Council of the Society on the subject of *Taxation and Finance, adapted to the present state of public affairs.*

W. C. H. WADDELL, Recording Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 10 Wall-st. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 18th inst. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Fifty per cent. on the earned premiums on policies, written with the participation provision, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 15, 1862. Transfer books will be closed until the 18th inst.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI }
RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st., }
8th January, 1862. }

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. }

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, }
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW- }
JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVidend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 8th till that day. By order of the Board.

R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—OFFICE NO. 50 WALL-ST.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862. }

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JAN. 14, 1862.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1862. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER MONANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY BEAUTIFUL AND SUPErior thorough-bred bay saddle mare, 15 hands high, five years old, sound and kind: well broken for a lady or gentleman, or suitable for a military officer of light weight. Inquire at private stable, No. 51 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., between 8 and 11 A. M., or 3 to 5 P. M.

SEAT OF WAR.

In view of the important operations which our armies and fleets are about undertaking, we have prepared a new edition of our Map of Virginia, Maryland, &c. It is the most accurate and detailed Map of that region

E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HENRY, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Medical College, (see diploma in his office, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway,) may be consulted, as usual, on diseases of a certain class, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. A practice of 24 years (six of which have been at the Hospitals in this City,) devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to guarantee a cure in all cases, or make no charge. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been tampered with by the use of quack medicines, and consequently suffering from secondary or constitutional syphilis, are specially invited to call. Private entrance. Consultations free.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

PROPELLER STEAMER FOR SALE.
STEAMER ACORN,

126 feet long, 22½ feet beam, 7 feet hold; copper fastened; one low pressure engine. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

COAL, &C.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS, CONsisting of Peach Orchard, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Broad Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles. Also, first qualities of Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
BALLO.
TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 17,
Positively the last night of the Opera.
Verdi's latest and most celebrated work
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Miss Kellogg, Miss Hinkley, Mme. Strakosch, Brignoli, Mancusi, Barili and others in the principal rôles.

Musical Conductor	Carl Anshutz.

Saturday the company will perform in Philadelphia.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next in Washington.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS
will take place ten days after his arrival from Havana.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LA TRAVIATA.
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 16.
LAST OPERA NIGHT.
For the first time, Verdi's famous opera,
LA TRAVIATA.

Miss KELLOGG in the important rôle of Violetta; with Brignoli, Mancusi, Barili.

Seats can be secured at the Academy, and at Sibell's, Wall-st., N. Y.

WINTER GARDEN.

This evening will be presented the grand scenic spectacle of

THE NAIAD QUEEN.

which has been for some months in preparation, and which will be produced with new scenery of unequaled splendor by Charles Getz; new mechanical contrivances and wonderful transformations by George Wilson; new music by Mollenhauer, and fascinating dances by ROSA WOOD and

A FULL AND BRILLIANT CORPS DE BALLET.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE
will sustain his great comic personation of
SCHNAPPS.

Naiad Queen	Miss Clifton.	Sir Rupert	Mr. B. Hill.
Bridget	Mrs. Walcot.	The Baron	Mr. Davidge.
Fluvia	Miss Brown.	Amphibio	Mr. Davenport.
Idex	Miss Wilkes.	Sparkle	Miss Rosa Wood.

It will be preceded by Bourcicault's setting in a fairy frame of Charles Dickens' lovely Christmas story of "The Cricket of the Hearth," entitled
DOT,
with its unequaled cast.

Mr. J. S. Clarke	as	Tilly Slowboy.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7; conclude at 10½.

WALLACK'S.
STANDARD OLD COMEDY.
THURSDAY
Will be acted Congreve's renowned sterling play of
LOVE FOR LOVE.

Valentine	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Sampson Legend	Mr. Blake
Scandal	Mr. Norton
Tattle	Mr. Reynolds
Ben	Mr. Charles Fisher
Foresight	Mr. George Holland
Jeremy	Mr. Young
Angelina	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Foresight	Mrs. John Sefton
Mrs. Frail	Miss Morant
Miss Prue	Miss Mary Gannon

FRIDAY,
ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY,
LONDON ASSURANCE.

MONDAY.—NOTICE.—In consequence of the tremendous overflow on the last representation of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
It will be repeated the 20th inst.

TUESDAY—(first time here)—A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

CAPT. WILLIAMS'
SIXTEENTH WEEK.
WHALING VOYAGE.

Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 13 cetns.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.
The public are respectfully informed that
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
THE GREAT PIANIST,
Will arrive by the next steamer from Havana, and his first concert in New-York will take place ten days after his arrival.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. GORDON McTAGGART.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.

CHARLES BAKER,
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing and carried on at No. 247 Front-st., in this City, under the firm of GEO. W. WOOD & CO., is dissolved, the subscriber having retired therefrom.

WILLIAM G. MULOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an association located in the City of New-York for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized and Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for a special act of incorporation. Jan. 9, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that I have withdrawn from the firm of BAYLES, HAMILTON & CO., and will be in no way responsible for any debts contracted by the said firm after this date.

A. HUYLER DE MOTT.
JAN. 8, 1862.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.

SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of
TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.
Requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 268 4th-av. By mail, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
Introducing all the beautiful scenery, magic and mechanical effects from the Grand Spectacle, the
NAIAD QUEEN
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
The Handsomest Fat Girl and the Largest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
Ever seen, 18 years old, weighs 628 pounds, and measures 7 feet 5 inches round, a perfect female Lambert, may be seen at all hours, day and evening; as may also
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
From the Coast of Labrador, which is convalescent, and
EATS HALF A BUSHEL OF LIVE EELS DAILY.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile, in Egypt,
THE GRAND AQUARIA,
With its myriads of Living Fish; 8 LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT; 12 LIVING SEA HORSES.
GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES,
HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The world-famous Comedy,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
is received nightly with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
and
UNCEASING APPLAUSE,
Creating
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Ninth Night of the
GRAND COMBINATION OF EMINENT ARTISTES.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 16, 1862.
Second Night of Shakespeare's
CELEBRATED CLASSIC PLAY OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
With this remarkable cast:

BRUTUS	MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
CASSIUS	MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR.
MARC ANTONY	MR. WM. WHEATLEY
JULIUS CÆSAR	MR. GEO. RYER
CASCA	MR. MARK SMITH
PORTIA	MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR.

For full cast, see bills of the day.
TO-MORROW the elegant comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

Admission—Dress Circle, Parquet and Balcony	50c.
Secured Parquet Stalls	75c.

WONDERFUL! WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,
in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.

The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents. TIFFANY & CO.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS,
No. 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. CROWDED with the ELITE and FASHION. Open every evening. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7¼ octave piano is much admired.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000 TO $6,000.—THE ADVERTISER HAS invented an important article which has been advertised for by Government for army and navy use, and which is also almost indispensably necessary in every private family. A gentleman who can furnish a sufficient amount of cash to put it in market, can secure an interest in the same. This is really an opportunity for a safe and profitable investment if promptly attended to. Address, with real name and references, O. O. OLMSTEAD, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with from $30,000 to $50,000, to take the place of one deceased, in an established hatters' trimming importing house in good standing and credit. No better opening could present itself to a business man. Address Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

$500 TO $800.—THE BEST OPPORTUNITY ever offered in New-York is now open to an energetic man with the above amount, cash, to engage in a safe and reliable business, which pays over $100 per week. Apply at No. 87 Forsyth-st., fourth floor, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE MILLINERY AND dress-making establishment, doing a first-class, large and lucrative trade. Price, $2,500. Profits from $2,000 to $3,000 per year. Reasons for selling given. Address F. R. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY, }
No. 32 Broadway, New-York. }

Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.

DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Quarter commences from the day of entry. An evening practicing class for ladies and gentlemen has now commenced.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Standing Committees Announced in the Assembly.

HOW THEY ARE CONSTITUTED.

Antecedents of Some of the Leading Members.

Alderman Brady's Charge Against the Legislature to be Inquired Into.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

The committees were announced in the Assembly this morning. It is not to be expected that they will give universal satisfaction, for it is inevitable that in such a matter there should always be more or less of personal and political disappointment. The first thing to be looked at by the Speaker, in making these appointments, is, of course, the efficiency and integrity of public business;—the second is the proper adjustment of political claims,—and the last is the satisfaction of personal wishes and aspirations on the part of members and their friends. The Speaker had one great advantage in the present case, as he had not promised a single position on any committee to any body either in the House, or out of it,—so that he was left perfectly free to do whatever his sense of justice and propriety might dictate.

In regard to the political distribution of the honors and responsibility of legislation, I think it will be conceded that he has acted with fairness to all parties. He had three parties of his own majority to look after, beside his opponents proper. These were, first, the Republicans, next the Republican Unionists, and then the Democrats who have been acting with the others since the Union Convention at Syracuse. To the latter Mr. RAYMOND has given two of the most important Chairmanships in the House—Hon. LEMUEL STETSON, of Clinton, being Chairman of the Judiciary, and Hon. DARIUS OGDEN, of Yates, of Canals. Mr. STETSON has perhaps seen more public service than any other member of the Assembly, except possibly Judge PRINGLE, of Genesee. He has been a member of Assembly three terms, has been a member of Congress, and was the candidate of his party for Comptroller a few years since. He is universally known as an able, upright and patriotic citizen. His associates on the Judiciary Committee are all men of ability and character. Mr. WATERBURY, of Delaware, is a young lawyer of ability and promise and was a member of the same Committee last year. Mr. TRACY has similar qualifications, and will very rapidly make up for his comparative lack of experience. Unless I am mistaken, he will be one of the most useful and influential members of the Assembly Mr. BARTLETT, of Broome County, is a lawyer of character and position, and is a special political and personal friend, as well as law-partner, of Hon. D. S. DICKINSON. Mr. SHERWOOD, of Steuben, is a young man of decided ability—of great industry and fidelity. Your City is represented by Mr. O'BRIEN, a young and promising lawyer in Tryon-row, whose ambition is purely professional, and who promises to win distinction at the bar: and, to all practical intents, by C. L. BENEDICT, Esq., of Kings County, whose practice is mainly in your Admiralty Courts, where he stands among the foremost. He is a nephew and law-partner of Mr. E. C. BENEDICT, whose treatise on admiralty law is well known to the profession.

Mr. OGDEN, of the Canal Committee, was formerly a Canal Appraiser, and subsequently went as Consul to Honolulu, under an appointment from President PIERCE. He has excellent abilities, a good deal of ambition, and stands high in the confidence of his political friends. The other members of the Canal Committee represent the different interests of the Erie, Champlain, Chemung, Chenango and Genesee Valley Canals, in their respective localities.

The *Committee on Cities*, in which your people have a larger interest than in any other, has been made up with primary and paramount reference to the entire freedom of its members from even the suspicion of being accessible to any other influences than those which consult the public good. There was a very strong pressure on behalf of several members of the New-York delegation for places on this Committee,—Mr. EDMUND JONES, of the Twelfth Ward, being more earnestly urged than any other member. Mr. JONES has a very great familiarity with City legislation, and is a gentleman of ability, agreeable manners and of excellent character. He is, however, Printer to the Corporation, and has thus an official connection with the City Government,—and has claims also pending against the City Treasury for some $70,000 for extra printing, which the Comptroller has disallowed. While there is no reason to suppose that these considerations would exert any undue influence upon his action, it was felt that they might be so misrepresented as to weaken public confidence in the Committee and put Mr. JONES himself in a false position before the public. He has a place upon one of the most important Committees of the Legislature at the present time, in which, moreover, your City has a very great interest,—that of Militia and Public Defence.

The Chairman of the Committee on Cities is Hon. BENJ. PRINGLE, of Genesee, who has served two terms in Congress, is a lawyer of distinction in his own section, and a man of unspotted and unsuspected purity of character. Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Jr., of Buffalo, who is also a member of it, is a lawyer of position, a man of prominence and influence in the Democratic Party—having been its candidate for Speaker—and of high-toned character. Mr. HALSEY, of Cayuga, is one of the most sagacious, clear-headed and upright of the new members, a man of excellent business habits and of independent position:—and Mr. FULTON, of Saratoga, adds to these merits the additional qualification of having had considerable experience in the Legislature. He has been a member for two years previous, and served with high honor on several leading Committees. Mr. PETER A. PORTER, of Niagara, is well known in New-York, as well as at home, as a gentleman of the highest character,—of an independent fortune, and, though new to public life, possessed of ability to win distinction in any sphere. From New-York, Mr. CODDINGTON has received the appointment. He is a son of JONATHAN I. CODDINGTON, formerly Postmaster of New-York—is a lawyer by profession, and a gentleman of high character and of independent circumstances. He has an acute mind, high cultivation, and a disposition to take an active part in public affairs. He is a Tammany Democrat, and will protect the interests of his party so far as vigilance and energy can do it, but will do nothing, under any temptations, inconsistent with strict integrity and honor. He will be found utterly inaccessible to any schemes for plundering the City, and will warmly aid any judicious reforms that may be undertaken. The remaining member, Mr. BENEDICT, of Kings, is a Republican, and will prove himself a vigilant, faithful and utterly incorruptible guardian of the just interests committed to his care.

On the whole, it is believed that this Committee will commend itself to public confidence. There is not a man on it who would lend himself for an instant to any project of private gain, or do anything in the least degree inconsistent with the public good. Not one of them has been placed on the Committee at his own solicitation, nor did one of them know of his appointment until it was announced.

The other Committees will speak for themselves. Mr. HULBURD, of St. Lawrence, is Chairman of Ways and Means, which contains also all the other candidates for the Speakership. Mr. PIERCE is Chairman of the Committee on Militia, in which he has had a good deal of experience, and for which he has special qualifications. Mr. RICE, Chairman of the Claims Committee, is an able, clear, strong lawyer, from Cattaragus. Mr. TRACY, on the Railroad Committee, has already been mentioned. ROYAL PHELPS, of New-York, well known as a leading merchant and a public-spirited citizen, is Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Mr. ALVORD, besides a place on the Ways and Means, is Chairman of the Insurance Committee; and Mr. ROOT, a banker, of Oswego, Chairman of Banks.

The Legislature is now fully organized and in working order. One of its first acts will probably be to give Alderman BRADY an opportunity to make his statements, concerning his purchase of the Legislature, substantial enough to be the basis of action, either by the Legislature itself, or by the criminal Courts.

THE LEADING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Name.	Where from.	Politics.
Ways and Means.		
Hurlburt	St. Lawrence	Rep.
Seymour	Erie	D.
Rice	Cattaraugus	R.
Alvord	Onondaga	U. D.
Pierce	Ulster	U. R.
D. Waterbury	Delaware	R.
Provost	Kings	D.
Commerce and Navigation.		
Phelps	New-York	U. D.
Ely	Richmond	U. D.
Saxe	Rensselaer	D.
Townsley	St. Lawrence	R.
Coles	Queens	U. R.
Canals.		
Ogden	Yates	U. D.
Murphy	Erie	D.
Johnson	Oswego	D.
Gore	Onondaga	R.
Taylor	Washington	U. D.
Beadle	Chemung	R.
Loveridge	Alleghany	R.
Railroads.		
Tracy	Tioga	U. R.
Trimmer	Monroe	D.
Banks	Albany	D.
Dutcher	Dutchess	R.
Hazleton	Saratoga	U. R.
Banks.		
Root	Oswego	R.
Beadle	Chemung	R.
Phelps	New-York	U. D.
Scholefield	Oneida	R.
Gray	Warren	D.
Insurance.		
Alvord	Onondaga	U. D.
Havens	Essex	U. R.
Bookstaver	Ulster	D.
McMullen	Kings	U. R.
Reed	Putnam	R.
Colleges, Academies and Schools.		
Porter	Niagara	R.
Trimmer	Monroe	D.
McLeod	New-York	R.
Pryne	Wayne	R.
Church	Otsego	U. D.
Affairs of Cities.		
Pringle	Genesee	R
Coddington	New-York	D.
Benedict	Kings	U. R.
Seymour	Erie	D.
Halsey	Cayuga	R.
Fulton	Saratoga	U. D.
Porter	Niagara	R.
Claims.		
Rice	Cattaraugus	R
Fisher	Chenango	U. D.
Mason	Ontario	R.
Avery	Oneida	R.
Kennedy	New-York	D.
Judiciary.		
Stetson	Clinton	U. D.
Waterbury	Delaware	R.
Tracy	Tioga	U. R.
O'Brien	New-York	D.
Benedict	Kings	U. R.
Bartlett	Broome	U. D.
Sherwood	Steuben	R.
Militia and Public Defence.		
Pierce	Ulster	U. R.
Darrow	Orleans	U. D.
Gray	Warren	D.
Scholefield	Oneida	R.
Jones	New-York	D.
State Charitable Institutions.		
Wheeler	Delaware	R.
Childs	New-York	U. D.
Pringle	Genesee	R.
Reddington	St. Lawrence	R.
Bush	New-York	R.
Privileges and Elections.		
Bryan	Steuben	R.
Talman	Westchester	D.
Stetson	Clinton	U. D.
McCabe	New-York	R.
Bour	Otsego	U. D.
Agriculture.		
E. Cornell	Tompkins	R.
Goshire	Erie	R.
Westbrook	Ulster	D.
Pickett	Ontario	R.
McGonegal	Monroe	R.
Public Printing.		
Mason	Ontario	R.
Fisher	Chenango	U. D.
McCabe	New-York	R.
Luddington	Sullivan	R.
Lalor	Kings	D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to provide a tax for the support of the families of volunteers was reported favorably.

Notice was given of a bill to incorporate the New-York Ladies Educational Union.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNOLLY, to repeal the act of 1855, relative to convevances and devises of real estate for religious purposes.

By Mr. SMITH, supplementary to the Flatbush-avenue Extension act.

To amend the act relative to the Board of Education, Brooklyn.

Mr. ORRIN ABBOTT was appointed an Assistant to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

After a warm debate, the Senate agreed to employ clerks of the principal Committees, at three dollars per day.

Mr. CONNOLLY was appointed, on the part of the Senate, to apportion the State into Congressional Districts.

Mr. WILLARD called up the resolution requesting the President and Congress to exchange military prisoners with the rebels.

The resolution was adopted.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

A petition for tolling freight on railroads, competing with canals, was received.

Mr. OLVANY gave notice of a bill to prohibit suspension chain bridges at ferry landings.

The Governor transmitted the report of the Adjutant-General; also, the report of the expenditure under the war bill of last session.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. LOUTREL, for the relief of soldiers of New-York, of prisoners in rebel States.

Mr. MCMULLEN, to make the support of the families volunteers a State tax.

Mr. WATERBURY, to repeal the capital punishment law.

Mr. SEYMOUR, to amend the equalization law.

Mr. TRACEY, to fix the compensation of chamberlain of New-York.

Mr. REDINGTON, to exempt soldiers in the service of the United States from all military taxation.

Mr. PIERCE moved that the several standing committees be instructed to meet and organize forthwith, and to report no bills for special objects which can be reached by general law.

Mr. STETSON introduced a concurrent resolution in favor of the application to Congress for an appropriation for the proper defence of the City of New-York and along the Western and Northern frontier lakes, and secure the reimbursement of State money expended in such defence. Laid over.

Mr. ALLEY introduced a concurrent resolution, instructing the Congressmen to vote against any general bankrupt law. Laid over.

Mr. MCMULLEN introduced a resolution to require the full report of the License Commissioners of Brooklyn. Adopted.

ALDERMAN BRADY AND THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. PROVOST, on a question of privilege, read a report from the NEW-YORK TIMES, of remarks made by Alderman BRADY in the Board of Aldermen in New-York, in which he stated he had bought members of the last Legislature, and could buy those of the present. Mr. PROVOST, after reading the report, said: I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that a debate of that character should rest without some action on the part of the House. I therefore offer the following resolution:

Whereas, In open session of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, certain grave statements were lately made, embodying imputations against the integrity of the last and present Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five be appointed to investigate such charges, with full power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. LOUTREL did not suppose any gentleman from New-York would pay any attention to what Alderman BRADY says, or gratify him by the notice of a Special Committee of this House.

Mr. A. SMITH opposed the resolution. He had seen enough of these investigations, and deemed it beneath the character and dignity of the Legislature to investigate such charges.

Mr. PIERCE said—It has got to be the conviction of very many men of judgment and sense in the State of New-York to believe that our democratic institutions have become almost a burlesque; and if those entertaining that opinion could become members of this Legislature, or could hang around the precincts of this Legislature during one session, I do not know but they would be justified in entertaining that opinion. I ask if we can sit here and entertain any more important matter than that now before us? I ask if all the bills put together that have yet been introduced can be of such moment as the grave matter which lies at the bottom of all our institutions, to wit: legislative integrity? I appeal to his Honor, the Speaker himself, to say if he has not been regarded as having disgraced himself in becoming a member of the Legislature of the State of New-York, and if he has not been compelled to defend himself from the charge of having consented to become a member of the Assembly? Even I, humble as I am, have been called on to apologize twelve months ago for accepting the position of a member of the Legislature of this State. This is all wrong. Forty years ago it was regarded as an honor to be a member of the Legislature, and the records of our fathers and grandfathers, who filled that honorable position, have been handed down from generation to generation as a remembrance to be treasured up and esteemed by their successors. I say once for all, that now to be a member of the State Legislature, is an impeachment of a man's standard of honesty. I ask, then, if any more important matter can be before us than a question which affects the honor and integrity of the body of which we are members, and which seeks to investigate an open charge of corruption. I admit that the mere idle talk and insinuations we hear day by day are not worthy our consideration. But when the finger is put on a specific act—when the consideration is specified—when the actual occurrence is referred to—then it becomes another affair, a vastly different matter. I can say from my own belief, that I fear these charges affecting the last Legislature, are too true, and that it was bought up. Any man who is intimate with the lobby can see the record of those who were bribed on the floor, and of the still larger number of those who, like the harlot who sells her charms in the market, obtained seats on this floor to make a traffic of their virtue. I say this is the day and the hour to take hold of this subject, because now we have the time and opportunity to investigate it, which we shall not have later in the session, and because vastly important matters are coming up, not one of which you will be able to pass if the power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself, says it shall not pass. And I tell the inexperienced member that we cannot help passing one, if the power behind the throne says it shall be passed. I have just as good an opinion of this Legislature as of any other, but I say here in my place that we are but the registrars of the doings of the lobby. I say, then, let us suppress this evil, if it be in our power to do so, at once. When a member from Kings (Mr. MCMULLEN) introduced a resolution, some days ago, to inquire into the proceedings of a certain Board—the State Military Board—I heard around me the whisper, "That must be voted down!" But, Sir, let not such advice prevail. Let us investigate this matter, and let us act the same with all other matters, whether affecting high places or low. Let us see what this Alderman has to say, and let us hear all men alike in similar cases, whether friends or foes.

After debate by Messrs. STETSON, PRINGLE, SMITH and OGDEN, the resolution was amended so as to refer the subject to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, instead of a Special Committee, and then adopted. Ayes, 119; Nays, 3—Messrs. BUSH, COWLES and SMITH.

There was a long discussion on the resolution not to pay extra compensation to the officers of the House. It was opposed by Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, and advocated by Messrs. PRUYN, BARR, and PIERCE. It was at length adopted—Ayes 93, Noes 21.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Annual Report of the City Superintendent—Books for Contrabands—Free Academy.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair.

Printed copies of the annual report of S. S. RANDALL, the City Superintendent of Public Schools, (presented at the last meeting of 1861,) were distributed to the Board. The report gives a gratifying *résumé* of the condition of the Public Schools, and of their operations during the past year. "Notwithstanding," says the Superintendent, "the immensely increased expenditure necessary to the fitting out, supporting and maintaining of upwards of forty regiments of armed troops, and the care and support of their families at home, $1,500,000 has been expended in the support of our Public Schools, and nearly an equal amount has been raised for their maintenance during the ensuing year. $820,000 have been paid to the teachers, male and female, who have conducted the operations of these schools; $76,000 for school apparatus, and $250,000 for building, remodeling and furnishing school-houses, and upwards of $150,000 for the support of the numerous Evening Schools, the Free Academy, the incidental expenses of the Board of Education, and the salaries of its officers. One hundred and sixty thousand children, between the ages of 4 and 21, have been under instruction for a greater or less period during the year, in the several public and day schools, exceeding by nearly 12,000 the number taught during the preceding year; while in the 40 evening schools, taught during a period of five months, from 15,000 to 20,000 pupils were under instruction. The average daily attendance of pupils in the several day schools, during the year, was upward of 62,000, exceeding by nearly 5,000 the average of the preceding year; and in the evening schools this average amounted to about 10,000. Seventeen hundred teachers, about 1,500 of whom were females, have been in daily attendance upon these schools, and a large proportion of them have been engaged in the tuition of the evening schools. * * * * *

What a striking contrast to the condition of affairs in this respect is presented by the infatuated people who have lifted up their parricidal hands against the sacred ark of the Union! Not content with sweeping away every vestige of public education existing within their boundaries, and confiscating the funds heretofore devoted to its support, they have ignominiously and barbarously expelled from their Confederacy every Northern teacher suspected of the slightest degree of patriotism, and of attachment to the Union, and have publicly denounced the entire system of free public instruction as utterly and radically at variance with the institutions and the Government which they seek to establish, as an interference with the rights of the owners of wealth, and as a sinister and unjustifiable means of undermining the foundations upon which alone, in their judgment, society can be based. However applicable these conclusions and results may be to the frame-work of Southern institutions, as modified and developed by recent events, experience has not so instructed the loyal States of the North; and they will be slow to exchange their tried and cherished system of Free Schools and universal education, even under the heaviest burdens of a desolating civil war, for the narrow and aristocratic policy which would confine the blessings of education to the sons and daughters of luxury and wealth.

The report refers to the discontinuance by the Board of the Normal Schools, and favors the project of a High School for girls, with a Normal Department connected therewith for the education of teachers, as a substitute for the old Normal Schools. The Committee on the Free Academy presented a report, accompanied by a resolution, to memorialize the Legislature for an appropriation of $100,000 for the construction of a fire-proof library for the Academy.

A petition was presented from P. H. Vernon, setting forth that rudimental schools had been established at Fort Monroe, Hatteras and Port Royal, for giving instruction to contrabands who had been deserted by rebel masters, and asking the Board for a donation of such books as were of no further use for the public schools of this City.

Several members objected to the petition, and a motion was made to lay it on the table, which was lost, 96 nays to 10 ayes.

Mr. TUCKER was surprised that any member of the Board should object to giving away the old books that were of no further use to the schools, for so praiseworthy an object, and he declared that if the Board rejected the petition he would pay for all the books required out of his own pocket. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Farr and Mr. MacKean advocated granting the petition, and Mr. McCarthy and Mr. O. P. Smith opposed it. The petition was finally referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

After disposing of some other unimportant papers, the Board adjourned to the first Wednesday in February.

GERMAN MEETINGS.

The German Physicians of the Poor.

On Monday last the Society of German Physicians, who have voluntarily undertaken to supply the destitute poor of New-York and Brooklyn with medicines and medical attendance free of cost, held a general meeting. The number present was large, and unabated interest was manifested in the cause.

The annual report exhibited the following evidence of activity:

Expended for medicines for the poor in 1861	$9,868 96
For ditto in 1860	9,396 60
Increase of expenditure in 1861	$472 36

After the presentation and acceptance of the above report, of which we give only the most prominent facts, the method of treatment and management adopted by the medical profession generally in this locality was made the subject of debate, and several resolutions suggesting improvements of the same were offered. These eventually took decided shape in a resolution by Dr. ROESLER, who moved the appointment of a Committee to prepare a plan for ameliorating the system of medical treatment adapted to the poor, and to bring the same before the College of Physicians.

The resolution was adopted, and Drs. ROESLER, BRAN and GUTMANN, were designated to compose the Committee, which is required to call a meeting of the Society within the present quarter, and present their plan of improvement for the consideration of the same. Drs. WELKER and BRAN were chosen delegates to represent the College of Physicians in the Board of Directors of the German Society, and, shortly thereafter, the meeting adjourned.

The Teutonia Maennerchor.

On Tuesday evening, the German "Teutonia Maennerchor," one of the favorite singing clubs of the Union, held its eleventh annual festival at Hillebrandt's Metropolitan Rooms. About 600 persons partook of a handsome entertainment in the elegantly decorated saloons, and after hours spent in humorous as well as serious vocal and instrumental music, recitations, pantomimes, etcetera, the spacious apartments were cleared for dancing, and a grand ball concluded the festival. The business meeting was regaled with a humorous report, which, amid a shower of amusing particulars, contained the following practical facts:

Receipts of the year	$1,118 47	Dues to collect	$291 25
Expenditures	871 00	Available	538 72
Cash in hand	247 47		

Number of members in all 258, of whom 52 are active, 188 passive, and 18 honorary.

During the year a singing club had organized in California under the same name. The present Board of officers consists of Messrs. J. STOEHR, President; PHILIP WEBER, Vice-President; HINDELANG, Corresponding Secretary; KAPP, Financial Secretary, and SATTERDAM, Treasurer.

During the year many concerts and festivals have been given by the Association, and the proceeds applied to charitable purposes. None of these will be remembered with such unalloyed pleasure as the occasion of Tuesday, the 14th of January, 1862.

The German Leiderkranz.

On Tuesday evening, the above still popular and flourishing musical association held its regular yearly meeting, Mr. FRIEDRICH KAPP presiding, and Mr. S. S. PRETZFELDER, Secretary. The annual report of 1861 showed that the Society numbers 558 regular, 109 active and 17 honorary members. Of these, 2 are life members and 43 have been admitted during the year. Eight candidates are awaiting admission. Owing to various causes arising from the war, the number of members enrolled is now no more than 520, of whom 82 are active. The female members number, on the other hand, 70, while they were but 64 last year. The school of the Society counts 15 pupils. During the year, among other noted pieces, the Society has in its various concerts, under the direction of Mr. A. PAUR, performed the "Approach of Spring," by KREUTZER, the "Walpurgis Night," by MENDELSSOHN, "Paradise and the Peri," &c.

Their first Summer night festival yielded a profit of $84, which was handed to the Patriotic Aid Association.

The receipts of the year were	$2,602 82
The outlay	1,534 72
Balance	$1,068 10

The general assets amount to $5,000.

Messrs. Franz Abt, Ferdinand Hiller, Friedrich Kuecken, Franz Lachner and Christian Maria Kunz, were chosen honorary members in commemoration of the great Singing Festival held last year at Nuremberg.

An election for officers returned for the ensuing year the following names: President, OSWALD OTTENDORFER; First Vice-President, O. Sackersdorf; Second Vice President, L. Burger; First Secretary, Mr. Nembach; Second Secretary, Wm. Peters; Treasurer, L. Grasse: Financial Secretary, Mr. Brantigam; Manager, A. Paur.

With congratulations upon the favorable prospects of the coming year, the Liederkranz, at a late hour, adjourned.

The Sigel Meeting.

While meetings in the surrounding cities and towns have indorsed the action of the Sigel Committee acting here, the German Societies of this City have partaken energetically in the work.

The Social Reform Verein met last evening at No. 281 Grand-street, and appointed a committee, and resolved to attend the Cooper Institute to-night in a body.

The New-Yorker General Singing Union, at Nos. 156 and 160 Hester-street, took similar action. The Melomanen Singing Club and the Concordia Association for the relief of the sick, met at Frederick's, No. 94½ Essex-street, and determined formally to participate.

At all these meetings, as in the Gen. Sigel Committee, the dispatch which appeared in some of the City papers yesterday contradicting the statements lately made relative to Gen. SIGEL's resignation, was vehemently denounced as a trick to divide and defeat German sentiment on a point which they claim touches the patriotism and honor of adopted citizens

The Sigel Executive Committee.

Upon published call by Mr. FRIEDRICH KAPP, President of the Sigel Committee, the Executive Committee appointed by the latter met in force, at 6 o'clock last evening, at Pythagoras Hall, to make the last arrangements for the Sigel Mass Meeting to be held this evening at Cooper Institute.

Dr. TELLKAMPF was called to the chair, and Mr. JULIUS BRILL appointed Secretary *pro tempore*. Delegates were present from many of the German Clubs of this City, Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c., and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. A lively debate arose, during which the course of certain journals in publishing and indorsing a dispatch purporting to contradict the report of Gen. SIGEL's resignation in disgust was warmly reprobated. While SIGEL's own nearest relatives and confidential friends in this City *knew* all the facts in the case, the publication referred to could only be regarded as a fresh attempt to divide and embarrass German sentiment. This attempt, it was declared, would utterly fail. It was only an additional affront.

The resolutions coming up for consideration, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. DOUAI and MOEKLE, was appointed to make an important addition.

Messrs. WILLMANN, KAPP and WEIL VON GERNSBACH, were chosen as the Committee to be recommended for the mission of conveying the resolutions to Washington, where they will be laid before the President.

Great excitement prevails among the Germans, and huge handbills, in both German and English, are posted all over the City calling for a grand turnout to signalize this evening.

The Hudson City Germans.

The Germans of Hudson City held a large and enthusiastic meeting, last evening, in ROEMMELT & LEICH's establishment, appointed a Committee to represent them in union with the Committees of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark and other places, at the Sigel mass meeting to be held in the Cooper Institute, this evening. Resolutions were passed, and the feeling of indignation expressed at the intrigues directed against Gen. SIGEL was extreme. Hudson City will send a large delegation to the meeting.

THE STORY OF A CONTRABAND.

Interesting Lecture by an Escaped Slave from Fortress Monroe.

The inclemency of the weather prevented the attendance of a large audience at the Cooper Institute, last evening, on the occasion of the lecture of WILLIAM DAVIS, the contraband. Those who did, however, were amply repaid, as well by the matter of the address as by the attendant embellishments of vocal and instrumental music. MRS. PARKHURST at the piano, the Waters vocalists in several patriotic songs, and Mr. RONDENOT in a solo, drew considerable applause.

Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD, of Fortress Monroe, previous to the lecture, made a statement of the condition of the "contrabands," which had collected at that post. He described the efforts of the released slaves to acquire knowledge, their eagerness to legalize their parental relations by embracing the institution of marriage, which had been denied them in bondage, and the general improvement in their condition. He spoke of the injustice of the Government in availing itself of the labor of these slaves, and yet remunerating them only with paltry rations and clothing and two dollars a month. It had been thought best that one of them should come North as a representative. He introduced the lecturer as WILLIAM DAVIS—bearing no relation to JEFF. DAVIS, except the relation of antagonism. [Applause.] This DAVIS had a black face, but the other DAVIS had a black heart. [Applause.]

THE CONTRABAND'S STORY.

Mr. DAVIS then came forward and said he felt embarassed in speaking. He had but little education, and that he stole. He was born in Norfolk, Va., and had three masters before he was six years of age. He worked at farming, and served as a sort of water fence, keeping the cattle from getting into the corn. They often forgot to give him meat, but they never forgot him when he let the cows get in the corn. [Laughter.] When he got to bethirteen years of age he got tired of being whipped, and rebelled against the overseer. But that overseer was turned away, and the next overseer was worse. [Laughter.] Finally, the overseer struck one of the darkies, and the darkey jumped for him, and he jumped away from the darkey. For himself, his master took a liking to him because he said he would not let anyone strike his master. He was promoted to do work about the house, and finally made head over the rest of the hands. And then the hands found fault with him, and said he was worse than the overseer. [Laughter.] Next year, however, they took more land. The boys felt free, and did more work than ever, and had more time than ever for themselves. It was said the slaves were lazy, but who would work for nothing? What soldier could go into the field and shoot at nothing? What did a slave work for but his grave? That was all he was sure of except the lash. [Applause.] But, let the negro have something to live for, and he would have a fair trial. That was what he was here for, to ask them to please let the slaves go free. Well, the hands went on under his direction, and did more work, and all without the whip. The neighboring farmers found that they got along better without an overseer. They all discharged their overseers, and got larger crops from it. And there was less talk about the niggers stealing. [Applause.] But what was a man to do? If he could not beg or buy meat, wouldn't he have to steal it? [Laughter.] Finally his master died, and he was allowed to hire his time. His wife was left to him, but he was cheated out of her. He entered suit for her, and he sued nine years, and after he spent all his money, he found out that it was all foolishness for a poor man to go to law with a rich one. [Laughter.] The heirs put his flocks in their pockets, but it tore his heart when they put his dear little children in their pockets. [Sensation.] He had five children in the hands of the Secessionists, and his business here was to try and get the ladies and gentlemen to think of these things. He had come through what Mr. LOCKWOOD called the hole that GARRISON knocked into Slavery. [Laughter.] The lawyers got his money, his wife was sold, and five out of his seven children were gone. He asked them, would they not, like Moses, say, "let the people go?"

The speaker gave a most inimitable and unreportable description of his feelings on being shaved by a white barber, and said, "Oh, Lord, if this is what freedom does, give us freedom all the time." This, and his energetic illustration of the bustle, and hurry, and industry of the North, as contrasted with the lassitude of the South, brought down ths house in roars of laughter and rounds of applause.

He said that the arming of the slaves, and their fighting against the North, was done solely on compulsion. It was just as slaves were often made to fill the place of the whipping-master. The North was losing its cause because it would not avail itself of the efforts of those who would go forth conquering and to conquer, [applause;] but, if they would not let the niggers fight, would they not let them go? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] He stood before them their slave—the slave of the Government—would they let them go! [Cries of "Yes."]

He spoke of the advantages of education to the slave, and the eagerness with which the contraband children learned. They thought it was so much like the way master's children used to be treated that they believed they were getting white. He described his feelings at the exercises of the "contraband" children near Fortress Monroe, in terms of not only impressive feeling, but in many cases, of real eloquence. He compared the scenes of the last New-Year's day with that of the previous New-Year, when he was present at the hiring and sale of slaves—and one of them his own child! The Southerners said, "let Slavery alone and it will die out." Yes, but when? When the Southerners themselves die out—yes, when the South was dead. [Applause.] For himself, he was 47 years of age, and was considered as worth $1,600. When a slave was sold he brought $100 or $200 more if he was a good Christian! Selling the grace of God! But he rejoiced in God that there was a day when they would be released from the yoke of Slavery—a day in the distant future. In conclusion he reiterated his hope that the Government would "let the people go."

After a statement by Mr. LOCKWOOD, a collection in aid of the cause, (to be taken charge of by the American Missionary Association,) and more singing, the exercises of the evening closed.

Official Courtesy and its Recognition.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DEPUTY COLLECTOR BRUCE, OF THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND HIS SUBORDINATES.

The following spontaneous tribute to a competent public servant and courteous gentleman, is not only well-merited, but timely and graceful:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
WAREHOUSE BUREAU, Dec. 31, 1861.

Hamilton Bruce, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, employes in the Warehouse Department of the New-York Custom-house, cannot permit the commencement of a new year to pass by without testifying, individually and personally to yourself, their united appreciation of, and gratitude for, your invariable kindness and courtesy to each and all of us. To simply fulfill faithfully and acceptably the responsible and most important duties of your station, was only what was to be expected at your hands; but the tact, the kindness, the uniform regard for the happiness and comfort of those under your charge, these belong less to the officer than to the man and the gentleman.

It is for these that we desire especially to thank you, and to wish you, on entering upon the threshold of a New Year, that happiness which you have been so instrumental in conferring upon others.

J. G. CLARK, CALEB S. HALSTED,
ALEX. HAMILTON, JOHN R. LYDECKER,
J. N. MORANGE, And others.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

To Messrs. Russell Smith, J. R. Lydecker, Morange, Nichols, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your courteous letter on behalf of those connected with the Third Division of the Custom-house Department, I receive with mingled emotions. If I fully desired the compliment paid me my pleasure would be unalloyed. But I view myself so imperfect I abate no small share of the gratification I otherwise should feel. I, however, possess the consciousness of having aimed to perform my duties faithfully and acceptably. I thank you heartily for the honor you have done me.

Since I have had charge of this Division, I have studied the efficiency of every branch of it, to see that the Government business was properly done, and I have endeavored to treat those associated with me in a manner to merit their respect and esteem.

Your congratulations are the more valuable to me as indicating an appreciation of the principles on which I have sought to act, and which, being carried out through the Division, will promote the interests of the Government and the credit of the Department.

I ask the coöperation and forbearance of my associates in office. If I have occasion to correct I shall endeavor to do it in a way not to incur the charge in Shakespeare, "You rub the sore when you should bring plaster," but to do it as a friend, and "if it be nothing, I shall not need spectacles," and in the language of one later than SHAKESPEARE, "nobody is hurt." And while I urge duty upon others, I doubly urge myself, that so far as my ability will permit, nothing shall be omitted which will conduce to the efficiency, the prosperity and happiness of the Warehouse Department which the Collector of the Port has done me the honor to place under my immediate direction; and I will here add, that it is a duty we all owe him to see that the interests of the revenue are protected, and that merchants and their representatives are courteously and civilly treated. We shall thus show that he has selected proper persons to discharge the very important duties to which we are respectively assigned.

Thanking you again for the assurances of your kind regards, permit me gentlemen to wish you a "Happy New Year."

Very truly and respectfully yours, &c.,
HAMILTON BRUCE.

Another Gambling-house Broken Up.

LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

Yesterday afternoon, Capt. HUTCHINGS, with Sergeant BRACKETT and a platoon of men, made a descent upon a gambling-house situated at No. 17 Ann-street. It was kept by PATRICK HUGHES, who, with ten others, were taken into custody, and at a late hour yesterday afternoon they were all brought before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs. HUGHES, the proprietor, and a man named EARLE, were held to bail in $500 each for trial. The following named persons, who were arrested, were held to bail in $100 each: Eagan Norris, Henry Williams, Montgomery Gillie, Thomas Garles, John Haley, Jacob Depeau, Wm. Riley, Geo. Allen, Dewitt Smith and George Doyle. GEORGE ALLEN is said to be a Deputy-Sheriff, and he had the badge of office on at the time of the arrests. While HUGHES, the proprietor of the establishment, was in custody, he made an effort to seize the money, which the police had taken from the establishment, namely $45. He got a part of it in his possession, but he was immediately discovered by Sergeant BRACKETT, who prevented him from taking the remainder. When the arrests were made, the gamblers were engaged in a game of "faro." They had their table directly over a trap-door in the floor of the room. MORRISSEY was around, watching the proceedings of the police, and when the parties were taken into Court, he stated that, if he could have reached the place a few moments before he did, the police would have found nothing to seize. The property taken by the officers at the time of the arrests consisted of faro tables, cards, dealing boxes, and $45 in money, all of which were taken to Court and deposited with the Justice. The police state that there is a contrivance in the place, No. 17 Ann-street, whereby all the gambling implements may be made to disappear by means of a trap-door whenever there is the slightest warning that the authorities are about to enter. Captain HUTCHINGS so managed it as to elude the suspicion of those who were watching for the officers. The books of the gambling-house were also seized. By these it appears that the net proceeds for the month of December last were $2,154. For the month of January thus far, that is to the 13th inst., it was $268. The amount of the winnings and losses was put down in the books each day, and from this book it appears that on Sundays during the month of December there was more received than upon any other day of the week.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 15.—*In steamship Asia, for Liverpool*—S. W. C. Osgood, Wm. James Roe, Newburgh; Jno. M. Whitcomb, Buffalo; James Roe, Jr., Newburgh, E. Fooke, New-York; Jonathan Sturges, New-York; Edward Sturges, New-York; J. R. C. Clark, New-York; Wood Gibson, Liverpool; A. H. Beabe, New-York; Lieut. Robert S. Tarton, Second W. I. Regiment; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Bancroft Davis, New-York; Thos. F. Humphrey, Albany; C. Humphrey, Albany; B. T. Jessup, New-York; A. R. Humphrey, Albany; J. H. Wrin, Montreal; L. B. Joseph, New-York; S. Paterson, Toronto; Edward Lind, Porto Rico; G. A. Jackson, New-York; C. Pickup, St. John, N. B.; Daniel D. Earle, New-York; D. Littlejohn, New-York; W. Bash, England; Jno. W. Watt, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. R. Atkinson, Kentucky; B. Wainer, New-York; L. Wheeler and son, England; Alfred Barrett, England; Fred. Erwood, England; E. Gregoire, France; B. Gualton, France; James R. Lindsey, Pittsburgh, Penn.; George Wilson, Washington; John A. Machado, New-York. $203,903 in specie.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets.... 4 59 | Moon rises... 5 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 45 | Gov. Island. 8 34 | Hell Gate.... 9 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.

Cleared.

Ships Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Welson, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Morning Light, Eaton, Dundalk, C. C. Duncan & Co.; St. Genevieve, (Fr.,) Picard, Havre, Brayneu & Theband.

Barks Erremanga, (Br.,) Hunter, Cork, H. & F. W. Meyer; Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Cook, Cork, Edmiston Bros.; Adeline, (Prus.,) Kleinwort, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Young America, Collins, Cardenas, Robert & Williams.

Brigs Alfred, Bulloch, Key West, H. Benner; Albert Adams, Coutrus, Port Royal, McCready, Mott & Co.; Bion Bradbury, Miller, Neuvitas, Owen & Carnegin.

Schooners Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ellen Baker, Steelman, Rehoboth, Md., T. G. Benton & Sons; Calista, Payson, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co.; George Darley, Rogers, Cayenne, D. C. Murray; Enchatress, Devereux, Boston, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. and 40 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. 14th inst., off Montauk, spoke ship Southern Chief, from Havre for New-York.

Ship Australia, Towart, Liverpool Dec. 21, with coal, cotton and 19 passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 3, Thomas Williams, a seaman, fell from the jib-boom, and was lost.

Ship Empire, Coombs, Havre Dec. 17, in ballast to Zerega & Co. Dec. 18, Joseph Sylva, seaman, fell from the maintopgallant-yard overboard, and was lost.

Ship Conqueror, Boutelle, Barcelona, via Gibraltar, 40 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. 6th inst., lat. 35, lon. 61, saw Br. steamer Royal Bride, bound S.

Ship New-York, Dewhurst, Havre Nov. 17, in ballast to Geo. Bulkley. Has had a great deal of bad weather; was off the Highlands 12th, in a thick fog.

Ship St. Louis, Berry, Nazaire Dec. 14, in ballast to Wm. Nelson & Son.

Bark Tahiti, (of Eastport,) Davis, Sligo Nov. 24, in ballast to master. Jan. 9, off Sable Island, saw a Br. bark bound W., with a signal of distress flying in her rigging; saw nothing the matter with her sails, spars or rigging; supposed her to be in want of provisions; it blowing a gale from the westward, could not speak her; supposed her to be the Br. bark Russia, from Sligo for New-York. The T. has had westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark James Welsh, Gerard, Newport, Wales, Nov. 17, with coal to F. Alexandre & Son. Experienced a strong gale from W. in lat. 63 30, during which lost overboard John Mayne, seaman, of New-York.

Bark Gauss, (Brem.,) Wieting, Bremen 28 ds., in ballast to master. Dec. 26, lat. 45, lon. 41, spoke Fr. bark Esther, from Plymouth for New-York. 6th inst., lat. 43, lon. 55, saw bark Jeanne, bound W.

Brig Salem, (Ital.,) Cafriro, Newcastle 67 ds., with coal to Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Flying Eagle, Lord, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Annie Geldert, (Br.,) Cochran, Halifax 14 ds., with fish to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig East. Spates, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., via St. Thomas Jan. 1, in ballast to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Melad Platt, Ward, Black River, Jam., Dec. 18, with logwood to T. B. Chase. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Swan, Myers, Halifax 7 ds., with fish to Woodward & Cromwell.

Schr. Union, (Br.,) Glenn, Prince Edward's Island 28 ds., with oats to master.

Schr. George W. Glover, Thomas, Camden 7 ds., with potatoes to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Ocean Queen, (Br.,) Cann, Halifax 7 ds., with fish to Thos. James.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamship Asia, Liverpool. Ships Wasbler, (Br.,) Liverpool; Eastern State, (Br.,) do. Barks Yarm, (Br.,) Queenstown; Sourander, (Br.,) Liverpool; Meteor, (Norw.,) London; Schiller, (Brem.,) Havana. Schrs. Cordelia, Liverpool; Harmony, (Br.,) Porto Cabello.

Below.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Young, London 27 ds., to Thos. Dunham.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Lauriston, hence for Queenstown, recently lost by collision at sea, had a cargo consisting of 1,242 bbls. flour, and 15,729 bushels corn. The freight, vessel and cargo is valued at $58,000.

The bark Kenmore, also lost at sea, bound hence to Queenstown, had 27,189 bushels wheat.

The schr. John F. Crouch went ashore on Cape Henry on Friday night, Dec. 27, and the vessel and cargo became a total loss. Capt. Henderson and crew had great difficulty in saving themselves, and after getting ashore they fell into the hands of the rebels, and were detained some time; after a while the rebels came to the conclusion to let them go, finding that they had nothing to do with the Government. They were sent over to Old Point.

CANAL BOAT SUNK.—The canal-boat Ezra Wheeler, of New-York, lying in the Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn, sunk last evening; cause unknown. She has a cargo of 7,000 bushels corn; is insured in the Corn Exchange Insurance Company.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 28.—The Sea Lion is reported by telegraph operator at Port-au-Basque, near Cape Ray, being totally lost on the 23d inst., by going ashore in a gale.

Spoken, &c.

Eleanor—Br. ship, from New-York for Glasgow, Dec. 28, lat. 45, lon. 44.

Josiah L. Hale—ship, hence for San Francisco, 5 ds. out, Dec. 23, lat. 36 22, lon. 57 19.

Samuel Willets—ship, bound W., was seen, Jan. 4, lat. 45, lon. 51 30.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—1st, Caravan, at Land's End; Valentia, at Scilly, with part of cargo thrown overboard Dec. 18, Ceres, at Lisbon; 27th, Wanderer, at Donegal; Jan. 3, Rochelle, at Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Baron de Castine, at Gloucester.

Arrived from Baltimore—3d, Imperial, at Deal.

Sailed for New-York—2d, Enoch Train, from Deal; 3d, Webster and Compromise, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—3d, R. D. Shepherd, from Liverpool.

Latest via Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 5.

Arrived from New-York—Seth Sprague, at Glasgow; Regina, at Londonderry; Josephine, at Sligo; Bavaria, at Havre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
PORTER,
AND
NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY M L and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS,
Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so neat, cheap and convenient a night-light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light, without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each, by T. W. HOUCHIN, Sole Proprietor, and for sale by druggists and first-class grocers generally.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP—For burning Wax Night Lights—a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so as to give only a faint light in the room.

HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE.
THE BEST LAUNDRY BLUEING.

Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

☞ Ask for HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE. Indorsed by the leading laundries in the country.

HOUCHIN'S STARCH POLISH WAFERS.
THE BEST LINEN POLISH.

This article, highly recommended by those who have used it, is far superior to any in use, and every housekeeper should give it a trial. It gives to linen and muslins a superior lustre and finish, and extra stiffness—will not injure the goods on which it is used—and prevents the iron from sticking. Those who have used it once will use no other, as shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., can be done up much quicker, neater, and keep clean longer, by using this polish. Put up in neat packages, and for sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally. Full directions accompany each package.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place, cor. 4th-av., New-York.

BROADWAY PANDEMONIUM.
REVELS OF BACCHANTES.
THE PRETTY WAITER GIRLS'
SALOON,
Illustrated and Ventilated,
Showing the utter abandonment of all decency.
SEE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as cook, either in a private family or a hotel; understands her business thoroughly—meats, pastry, game, &c.; has no objection to going in the country. Has unexceptionable references. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. Co., No. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent, payable to stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 16th inst.

H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.